

The Numismatist.

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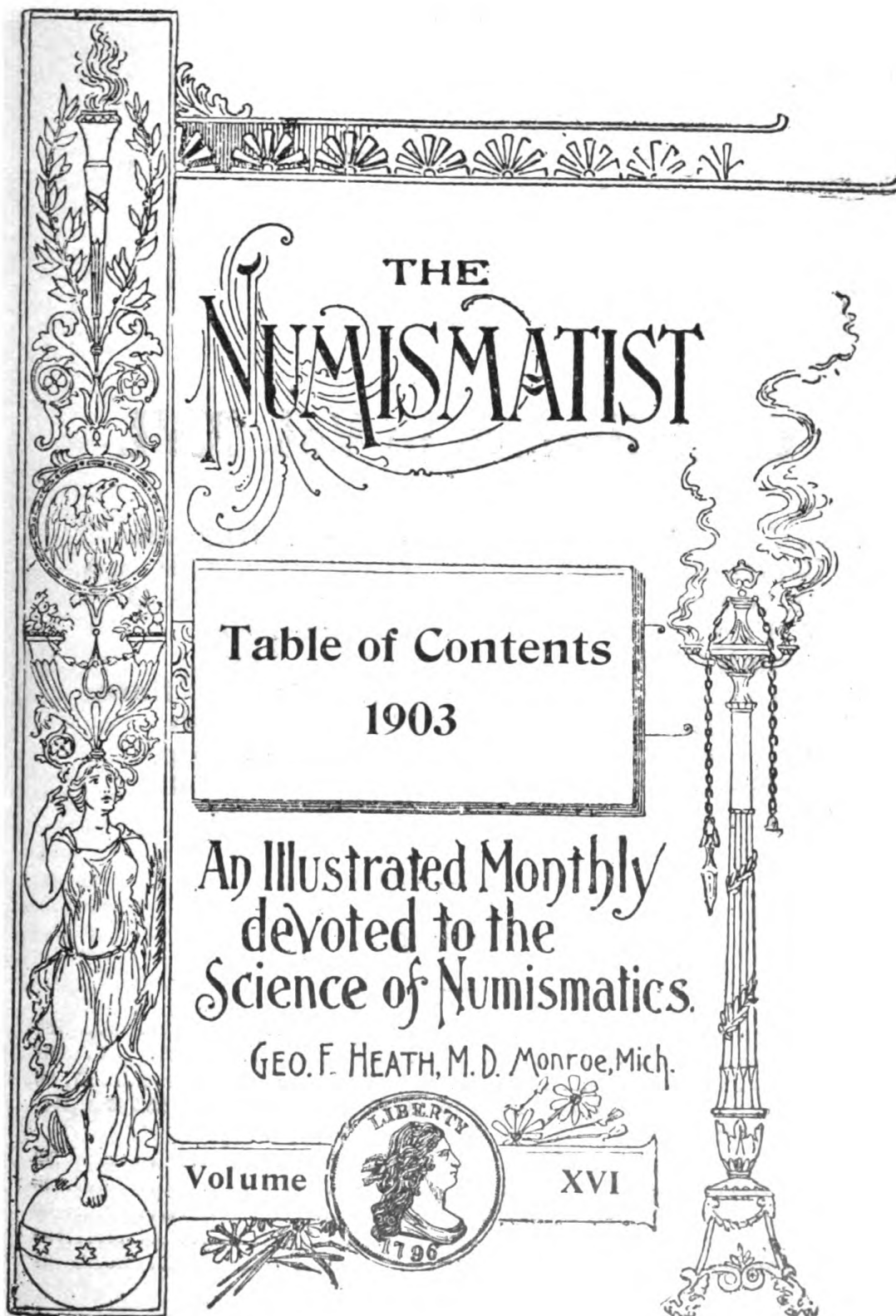
FROM THE BEQUEST OF

MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER

OF BOSTON

WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER

(Class of 1817)



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Index.

A Novel Scheme.....	180
A Valuable Find.....	181
Appeal of an Amateur.....	47, 86
American Numismatic Asssociation 19, 51, 89, 121, 150, 182, 214, 252, 283, 314, 345, 374.	
An Old Coin (Poem).....	33
*Argyle Satirical Medal.....	325
*Augustus, First Bronze of.....	69
*Bolivar, Coins and Tokens of.....	199
*Beard Money of Peter the Great.....	85

Bright Money.....	315
*Broke Half Pennies.....	44
China, Sacred Coin.....	10
* " Coins of the Last Ming Dynasty	165
* " " of the Sung Dynasty.....	304
*Campen Necessity Money.....	37
Coin Collectors. A Notable Increase in.....	48
Coins of the Popes.....	301
*Coins of the Bible Places; Abila, 152; Adramyteum; Amphipolis, 175; Aradus, 178; Armenia, 209; Ascalon, 179; Antioch in Syria, 204; Antioch in Pisidia, 208; Athens, 275; Berea, 238; Berytus, 239; Caesarea Libanus, 371; Caesarea Palestina, 371; Caesarea Paneas, 372; Chios, 373; Corinth, 239; Crete, 338, Cyprus, 339, Cyrene, 312; Damascus, 309.	
*Crossed Spade and Anvil Half Pennies.....	175
Confederate Money.....	46
*Contortionate Coin of Nero.....	73
*Conder Tokens.....	1, 138, 202
Copper Coins of the Indian States.....	342
*Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893, Addenda to.....	11, 38, 76, 156, 249
Currency of Uncivilized Africa.....	133
Disinfecting the Coinage.....	83
Eagle Half Pennies.....	210
Eagle on Coins.....	212
Eccentricities of Coin Valuation	229
Eggs as Currency.....	50
Elder, Thomas L. (Portrait and Biography).....	123
Exchange, Etc.,.....	25, 60, 90, 124, 158, 187, 220, 253, 284, 317, 347, 376
Finds.....	181, 185, 237, 248, 303
*Fijian Debenture Notes.....	344
*Garrick (David) Token	202
*George III Numismatic Specimens.....	261, 293
*Genuine British Copper Half Pennies.....	367
Government Permits the Pictures of Coins.....	279
Guinea, The Professional.....	42
Hale Dollars.....	54
Italian Medalists.....	212
*Jacobin Tokens.....	1
*Justinian, First Bronze of	34
*Knock and it Shall be Opened to You.....	49, 184
*Lesslie & Sons Half Pennies and Two Pennies.....	17
*Liberty Cent of 1796. New Variety.....	343
*Loo Choo Island Coins.....	43
*Louisiana Purchase Exposition Gold Dollars.....	336
*McKinley Mortuary Cards.....	369
*Marciana, First Bronze of.....	197
*Mark Penny, The.....	101

Mint Corner Stone Found.....	48
Mint News.....	219
Money that has Disappeared.....	357
Money Washers at the Banks.....	88
New England Notes.....	24
New York Notes.....	22, 53
Next to Impossible.....	149
Papal Coins.....	299
Pelts Pass as Money.....	151, 157
Pick Ups During a Visit to the Philadelphia Mint.....	244
*Platinum Coins of Russia.....	278
*Pragmatic Sanction Medal.....	169
Roman Coins.....	243
*Rome. The Coins of Republican. Pedania, 267; Petilia, 267; Petronia, 267; Pinaria, 268; Plaetoria, 270, Plancia, 271; Plautia, 271; Publica, 273; Pompeia, 273.	
*Russian Platinum Coins.....	278
*Ships Colonies and Commerce Half Pennies .	144
Sixty British Coins.....	186
*Sung Dynasty of China.....	304
Sweeping Up Gold.....	186
*Thelwall Tokens.....	233
*Tokens and Medals of Numismatists. Edward Cogan, 301; Thomas Church, 322; Louis Laurin, 364; Jeremiah Gibbs, 364. The Metal Stamp- ing Co., 385; E. W. Barton, 366; W. R. Martin, 366.	
Traveling Coin Cabinet.....	155
Uncle Sams Gold Bricks.....	317
*Unusual Numismatic Specimens. 1, 34, 59, 138, 169, 197, 233, 261, 293, 325, 369	
*Vaccination Medal, French.....	171, 280
Wellington Half Pennies.....	331
Illustrated.	

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CONTENTS.

Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated...</i>)	
Some English Tokens.....	1-10
Sacred Chinese Coin.....	10
Addenda to Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893. Daniel F. Howorth. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	11-16
The Leslie & Son's Half Pennies and Two Pennies. Jeremiah Gibbs. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	17-18
The American Numismatic Association.....	19-22
New York Notes.....	22-24
New England Notes.....	24
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	25
Advertisements.....	26-32

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1903.

NO 1.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.

XXXVII.

SOME ENGLISH JACOBINS.



Obv. A front face bust of Fox. Legend: "GLORY BE THINE INTREPID FOX | FIRM AS OLD ALBIONS BATTER'D ROCKS."

Rev. An oak and laurel wreath enclosing the inscription in seven lines. "RESISTLESS | SPEAKER | FAITHFUL GUIDE | THE COURTIERS | DREAD | THE PATRIOTS | PRIDE." The edge reads "MANUFACTURED BY W. LUTWYCHE BIRMINGHAM.."

Bronze. Size 22.

Atkins, 83; 147. Condor, 202; 17. Vist, 129.

Charles James Fox was born at Westminster, 1749. He was the son of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, educated at Eton and Hertford College, entered Parliament at the age of 19, and immediately made his mark as a debater. Became a Lord of the Admiralty and soon afterward nominated Lord of the

Treasury. Was the leader of the Whigs and a firm believer in liberty. Was a member of all the celebrated clubs organized to further the cause of freedom. Was admittedly the first orator of his time; he was also a man of wide reading and showed himself equal to sacrifices of principle such as few statesmen have cared to make. He died 1806. More of his character will be found under other tokens relating to him. The bill known as "*Fox's India Bill*," had an important influence on his life. In order to understand the origin it will be necessary to give a short sketch.

Horace Walpole under date of March 30th, writes: Mr. Fox, convinced of the necessity of hardy measures to correct and save India, and coupling with that rough medicine a desire of confirming the powers of himself and his allies had formed a great system, and a very sagacious one; so sagacious that it struck France with terror, but as this new power was to be founded on the demolition of that nest of monsters, The East India Company, and their spawn of nabobs &c., they took alarm and the secret junto at Court rejoiced that they did. The court struck the blow at the ministers, but it was the gold of the company that really conjured up the storm and has defused it all over England. The detestation of Mr. Fox has seized the country where omnipotent gold retains its influence. The elected members will pass through an ordeal of most virulent abuse. Many of the great Whig leaders have been tricked out of their seat. The royal finger has too evidently tampered with the poll. The most remarkable event in the history of elections was the obstinate contest for Westminster. The poll opened on the first of April and continued until May 17. For the first few days owing to the extraordinary exertions of the Court party they were decidedly in the majority, but afterwards Fox gradually gained ground until the close of the election. When the count was made Fox was found to have a majority of 236 votes over his opponent. (Extracted from "*Thomas Wright Caricature History of the Georges*."

The Westminster election had always been hotly contested. The Court party was resolved if possible to turn Fox out of the House. The Tory faction brought up a considerable body of sailors. They were chiefly hired ruffians dressed in sailor's cloths, who hindered many of Fox's friends from approaching the polls. Riots took place very often. The sound of "*Marrow-bones* and *Cleavers*" was an old signal for insurrection of the populace. Fox by his fiery oratory could overcome all the infection of the Court party and was able to triumph.

The following anecdotes of Fox's personal canvass are related.

Mr. Fox accosted a blunt tradesman for his support. The man replied, I cannot give you my support "I admire your abilities but d—n your principles!" Mr. Fox replied: "My friend I applaud you for your sincerity but d—n your manners." Mr Fox asked another for his vote but the man handed him a halter with which he said he was willing to oblige him. Fox replied, "I return you thanks, my friend, for your intended present, but I should be sorry to deprive you of it, as I presume it must be a *family piece*."



Obv. Bust of Fox dexter. Legend: RT HL C. J. FOX. Under decollation, "JAMES." (Die cutter's signature.)

Rev. An oak tree, at the base of which are two shields, the one on the right contains scales in equi-pois and a sword; that on the left two staffs, one with banner attached the other surmounted by the "Bonnet Rouge" or liberty cap. "A FRIEND TO PEACE AND LIBERTY" In exergue. "JACOBS." (Die cutter's signature.) This is uncommon as the obverse die was cut by James and the reverse by Jacobs.

Copper. Size 18.

Atkins, 129; 604. Conder, 221; 97.

The oak tree was consecrated to the Jupiter, the thunder god, or Preserver as the Greeks termed him. The designer of this token has given us a "speaking type" that is almost a symbolic perfection. The oak typifying Fox, the "mighty orator and tower of strength" to support the emblems of liberty and justice as typified by the shields. The banner and "Bonnet Rouge" denoting "liberty" and the sword and scales "justice."

Fox accepted the French Revolution as the dawn of European regeneration, and to the last defended its principles, and persisted in his hopes of its favorable determination. He, however, disapproved of the conduct of those who had driven it into so many excesses and calamities.

Obv. The same as above.

Reverse. The head of George III. and an ass conjoined. Legend. "ODD FELLOWS. A MILLION HOGG. A GUINEA FIG. 1795."

Atkins, 129; 599, Conder. 277; 134.

Copper. Size 18.

George III. did not like Wm. Pitt but as he seemed to be better qualified for the chief place in the ministry was compelled to pocket his dislike.

Gillray has given us one of his famous caricatures from which the token was designed. The ass satirizing Wm. Pitt. The young minister who had so suddenly risen to the summit of power was somewhat given to "haughtily lord it over his fellow statesmen" or in Gillroy's satire "Act the Ass" and as King George could not dispense with his services he was per force conjoined to an ass—hence "Odd Fellows."

The wars of the French Directory and latterly of Bonaparte were an awful drain on the English people. Pitt was continually calling for money to form

his European coalitions against Napoleon, nearly everything was taxed—hence the caricaturists represented him as a “Million Hogg.” The doubling of the final g doubtless was used to heighten the satire.

“In 1796 Pitt asked for a loan of eighteen millions. This loan, called “*The Loyalty Loan*” was opened on the 5th of Dec. and in 15 hours and 20 minutes it was all subscribed.”—(The Times.)

Even hair powder was taxed. One guinea a year being the tax for each person using it. The following gives us a clear understanding of “Guinea Pig.”

“*Hair Powder Tax.*” The caricaturists who generally paint so plain that those who run may read have whimsically described two orders of beings, *who do and do not, pay.* The first are aptly enough termed Guinea Pigs. The latter Pigs without a Guinea —(London Times July 1, 1795.

“Lord Chatham begot the East India Company; the East India Company begot Lord Clive; Lord Clive begot the Macaronis. The Macaronis begot poverty. The Macaronis consisted of artificial hair tied in an immense knot at the neck. The men as well as the ladies adopted this mode of hair dressing, then when a tax of a guinea a head was put on this style it begot poverty, or Guinea Pigs of all those who continued to use the fashionable *coiffure.*”—(Horace Walpole.)

We must remember the “*peruke was a la mode*” in those days. The Duke of Bedford was one of the first “to get a hair cut.” This was called the new “Crop” or the “*Bedford Level.*”

The “Guillotine cut” was another term used to designate those who wore their hair cut short. The newspapers of the day reported Lord Bedford is now wearing his hair *a la Guillotine*, and Mr. John Tooke has met Madam Guillotine, etc.

A wig maker whose business was injured by the “Guillotine cut” produced a sign board representing the death of Absalom with David weeping, which was accompanied with the following:

“Oh Absalom! Oh Absalom!
Oh Absalom! My son
If thou hadst worn a peri-wig
Thou hadst not been undone.”

—History of Sign Boards page 263.



Obv. Four men with joined hands dancing about a staff surmounted by the head of Fox shedding rays. In the exergue two cornucopiae. Legend. "TREE OF LIBERTY. The persons may be intended as Horne Tooke, Sheridan, Hardy and Thelwall?"

Rev. A Guillotine. The side of the house shows on the left. Legend. "HALF-PENNY." Copper. Size 18.

Atkins, 136: 708. Condor, 299: 367.

On the 14th day of Feb. 1795 one of the political societies, the Whig Club gave utterance it was said to the following sentiment: "*The tree of liberty must be planted immediately, this is something which must be done and that quickly, too, to save the country from destruction.*" Gillrays pencil immediately pictured the tree of liberty, the planting of which in the opinion of the Whigs would be the salvation of England. Its foundation, a pile of ghastly heads at once recognized as those of Sheridan, Stanhope, Thelwall, Horne Tooke. Priestly Hardy and others of the Jacobin faction. The trunk of the tree was a bloody spear sustaining as its fruit the bleeding head of the arch-agitator, Fox. (ibed, page 507.)

The guillotine was the machine that caused so much bloodshed that the gutters of the city of France were clogged. Common history credits Dr. Guillotine as being its inventor and it is often stated that he was one of the first to suffer death by its stroke, but this is an error for the doctor was imprisoned and nearly fell a victim to the carnage of the Revolution but he made his escape and after the termination of the Revolution resumed his professional duties as a physician, afterwards becoming one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris. He died May 26, 1814, aged 76, he enjoyed up to his last moments the esteem of all who knew him. The slanting descent of the hatchet of the guillotine which renders instant decapitation more certain and consequently less painful was an improvement it is said to have been first suggested by Louis XVI. himself, who had a great taste for mechanics.



Obv. Admiral Gardner standing against a cannon. Inscription: "ADMIRAL GARDNER WORTHY THE FLEET OR THE SENATE" above, and "ELECTION-TOKEN below.

Rev. A fox gradient holding a pole. A label that issues from the

fox's mouth is inscribed: "NO MAJESTY BUT THAT OF THE PEOPLE." The fox stands upon three blocks inscribed: (1st.) CORRESPOND_G | SOCIETY (2d.) "RIGHTS | OF MAN | (3rd.) "WHIG | CLUB." The first block is being supported by prop which is held by a clergyman with a label from his mouth "THIS IS YOUR ONLY PROP." The prop itself is inscribed: "SEDITION." On the left is a monument surmounted by a radiated crown over a sword and sceptercrossed. The monument is inscribed: "BILL | OF | RIGHTS | MAG | CHA" Festoon of oak twigs at the side of the monument. Inscription: "Some OF THE FOXES TRICKS ON A WESTMINSTER POLE."

In exergue "1796."

Bronze proof. Size 21

Atkins, 83; 149. Conder, 203; 21. Virt, 128.

This token refers to an election in Westminster. John Horne Tooke, Admiral Allan Gardner, and Charles James Fox being the candidates.

Lord Allan Gardner was born 1742. He distinguished himself as captain of the ship "Duke" under Rodney in the victory over the French in 1782. Became Rear-Admiral in 1793. Elected to Parliament in 1796. Was created an Irish peer in 1800, and afterwards became a peer of the United Kingdom and succeeded Earl St. Vincent in command of the channel fleet. Died 1808.

The fox is here used symbolically to denote Charles James Fox. The label refers to a toast. "*The Majesty of the People*," which was responded to by Mr. Fox at a celebration given by his friends in honor of his birthday. This toast 16 years earlier was not considered seditious but at this time owing to the excitement caused by the French Revolution was considered highly so, as was also the next toast; "*The Rights of the People*" which was given by the Duke of Norfolk. "Corresponding Society" and "Whig Club" refers to two political associations where the friends of the cause of freedom were wont to meet and discuss the topics of the day. The members often gave dinners and "entertainments" at hotels. The above celebration occurred at the Crown & Anchor tavern Jan. 24, 1798*, when no less than two thousand persons are said to have been present. The clergyman typifies John Horne Tooke.

"The Anti-Jacobin." No. XVIII, states in reference to this dinner: "After the cloth was removed Tooke arose and said: We are met in a moment of most serious difficulty to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the friends of freedom, I shall only recall to your memory that not twenty years ago, the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave the application to you. I propose to you the health of Charles James Fox."

By the prop inscribed "sedition" which the clergyman holds, reference is made to speeches uttered by Tooke. The following extract from a poem published in the Anti-Jacobin (page 113, No. XVII,) throws light on this allusion:

"Tooke stood silent for a while,
Listening with sarcastic smile;
Then in verse of calmest flow,
Sung of sedition, deep and low.
Of rapine, prisons, scaffolds, blood.
Of war against the great and good," etc.

The label from the clergyman's mouth "This is your only prop," al-

* The seeming anachronism of the date of the token, 1796 and the date of the celebration of Fox's birthday on the 24th of January, 1798, is explained when we consider that 1796 records the election of Lord Gardner to Parliament and not the date of issue of the token.

ludes to the resentment of Fox caused by the machinations of the King in the House of Lords which resulted in the defeat of his India bill—from this incident Fox threw himself into an enthusiastic advocacy of the French Revolution. This brought him into direct association with the Whig party—his chief support. Tooke and Fox had been political opponents but had now become friendly or in the language of "The Anti-Jacobin."

"Thus reconcil'd fond and delighted,
Together the'll ride in the storm,
While Jacobin Clubs, all united
Make a radical, perfect reform."

The crown, sword and scepter symbolize George III. At a dinner given on the first of May at the Freemason's tavern, a toast proposed by Duke of Norfolk was "*The Health of the Man who dares be Honest in the Worst Times--Charles James Fox.*" Fox responded in a most impressive speech of which the following is an extract. "The circumstances and events of public affairs of late had induced him and many of his friends to abstain from their usual assiduous attendance in Parliament. Their exertions for the preservice of the constitution had been of no avail; two years ago they had seen the repeal of the *Bill of Rights* carried by a triumphant majority.

* * * * The present government of this country was a government of tyranny. They had adopted the principles of Robespierre and their object was to establish tyranny in England.

The speech led to a most important consequence—the erasing from the Privy Council Book the name of one of the most illustrious statesmen which had ever adorned it. Fox's name was struck out by the King on the 9th of May. (Ed. of Anti-Jacobin, page 124.)

The "Rights of Man" was the title of a book written by Thomas Paine.



Obv. Bust Sinister. On a ribbon under the bust "FRANGAS NON FLECTES" (You may break, but not bend me.) This is the motto of the Marquis of Stafford. Legend: D. I. EATON, THREE TIMES ACQUITTED OF SEDITION."

Rev. A cock crowing over pigs in a sty. Legend. "PRINTER TO THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE, LONDON, 1795."

Atkins, 93. 216. Conder, 87; 145. Pye, 29; 2.

Copper. Size 18.

Daniel Isaac Eaton was a publisher of free theological works, also of Paines "Age of Reason," "Ecce Homo" etc. He lived up to the exact letter of

his motto for he suffered no less than eight prosecutions by the government for his publications. For bringing out the third part of the "Age of Reason" he suffered 18 months imprisonment—was also put in the pillory.

H. Crabb Robinson's dairy, page 28, gives the following:

May 26th—walked to Old Bailey to see D. I. Eaton in the pillory. As I expected, his punishment of shame was his glory. The mob was not numerous, but decidedly friendly to him. His having published Paine's "Age of Reason" was not an intelligent offence to them. I heard such exclamations as the following: "Pillory a man for publishing a book—shame!"—"I wish old Sir Wicary was there, my pockets should not be empty."—"Religious liberty!"—"Liberty of conscience!" Some avowed their willingness to stand in the pillory for a dollar. "This a punishment?" This is no disgrace!" As his position changed, and fresh partisans were blessed with a round, grinning face, shouts of "bravo!" arose from a new quarter. Copies of his trial were sold with great rapidity. The whole affair was an additional proof of the folly of the ministers, who ought to have known that such an exhibition would be a triumph to the cause they meant to render infamous.

Gillray brought out a caricature representing Pitt as death on the "white horse of Hanover" riding over a drove of pigs, the representatives of what Burke had rather hastily termed the "swinish multitude." This term gave great concern to the friends of freedom and the Jacobin leaders lost no opportunity of instructing the common people who were groaning under their burdensome taxation that they were mere swine in the eyes of the ministerial party—the cock typifying the French republicans, the pigs in the pen the common people who were compelled to pay enormous taxes on almost every article used. Master Billy's Budget gives a clear understanding of the evil of taxation—Corn became very scarce and many people were reduced to extreme want. In July 1795 mobs caused disturbances throughout England, shouting bread, bread, peace, peace. Pitt was said to have made the singular suggestion that people should eat meat to save bread. This gave Gillray an opportunity to bring out a caricature published July 6, representing Pitt as the British butcher serving John Bull dear meat to stop his cry for cheap bread. John is eating the people as "swinish multitude" *i. e.* by taxing they are consumed while the cock *i. e.* France is crowing at the misfortune of his neighbors. He can enjoy liberty and they servitude being the object of the satire.

"Plaster Billy's Budget."

Should foreigners, staring at English taxation,
Ask why we still reckon ourselves a free nation,
We'll tell them we pay for the light of the sun;
For a horse with a saddle—to trot or to run;
For writing our names: for the flash of a gun;
For the flame of a candle to cheer the dark night;
For the hole in the house, if it let in the light;
For births, weddings and deaths, for our selling and buying:

Though some think it's hard to pay three pence for dying:
 And some poor people cry out these are Pharaoh-like tricks,
 To take such unmerciful tale of our bricks:
 How great in financing our statesmen have been.
 From our ribbons, our shoes and our hats may be seen
 On this side and that, in the air, on the ground.
 By act upon act now so firmly we're bound,
 One would think there's not room one new import to put,
 From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.
 Like Job, this John Bull his condition deplores,
 Very patient, indeed, and all covered with sores.

D'Alveilla's "Migration of Symbols" has the following:

"The cock is a bird of great courage, always prepared for battle, and it frequently fights to death. Being the herald of dawn, it is often used as an emblem of watchfulness, may be used to signify a hero in the field or an able man in the senate. It was used in ancient times in Asia Minor as a symbol of the sun.



Obv. Bust sinister. Legend: "HON. T. ERSKINE."

Rev. "A FRIEND | TO FREEDOM | & RIGHT | OF MAN."

Atkins, 367; 85. Condor, 221; 93.

Copper. Size 18.

Lord Thomas Erskine was born 1750, died 1823. He was the son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, served in the army and navy; was called to the bar in 1778. Won renown as an advocate by his defense of Lord George Gordon. Was a strong believer in republican principles; acted for the defense in the political trials of his time. Gave aid to Horne Tooke, Thelwall, Thomas Paine, Hardy and many others. His defense of Thomas Paine cost him the post of Attorney General to the Prince of Wales, but caused him to be regarded as the defender of popular liberties and constitutional rights. From 1790 he was a member of Parliament and a supporter of Fox, becoming chancellor he was soon raised to the peerage. He was a member of the different political clubs and by his acts and speeches excited the enmity of the Anti-Jacobins—this faction dubbed him "Sir Ego," and "Mr. Big I." The following lines from the Anti-Jacobins, page 112, illustrates their views:

"How Erskine, borne on rapture's wings,
 At clubs and taverns sweetly sings
 Of self—while yawning Whigs attend,
 Self first, last, midst, and without end.

The Times of Feb. 9, 1793, under the heading of *Queries*, published the following: "Why is Mr. Erskine like the first two words of the beginning of the *Eclogues* of Virgil? Because he commences with '*Ille Ego*."

At a dinner given by the *Friends of Freedom* at the *House of Russell* Lord Erskine responded to a toast, "Trial by Jury;" saying: The acquittal of the citizens, Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, Halcroft and others had been allotted to him and he blessed Providence that his talents had been exerted in this defense, and that he exalted in the fact that these citizens were now restored to the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom "

Lord Erskine was unhappy in his marriage and at another dinner he remarked "*that a wife was as tin canister tied to a man's tail.*" This remark excited the indignation of many and his enemies soon took pleasure in seeing the following in the *Anti-Jacobin*:

"Next mounted on a monster like a louse
with parchments loaded, came a man of law.
Sprung from an ancient Caledonian house
Cunningly could he quibble out a flaw
And this sage man would chatter like a daw
To prove the moon green cheese, and black pure white
Spitting out treason from his greedy maw
To breed sedition was his chief delight,"
And scratch men's scabs to ulcers still with all his might.

The above lines show the virulent style of political writing prevalent at the time, yet it was only on certain subjects and concerning certain persons that such language could be employed—for example the Parry brothers, editors of a paper called "*The Courier*" was sent to prison for six weeks for printing "*The libel that the Emperor of Russia had acted oppressively and made himself unpopular with the nobility by his late decree prohibiting the importation of lumber.*"

Sacred Chinese Coin.

One of the coins of the Chinese Emperor Kanghsi is very much sought after by the Chinese, who use it in making rings for the finger. It is slightly different from the other cash issued under the same Emperor in the form of one of the characters that indicate the regnal period. The Chinese call it "*Lo-han-cash*," the word *Lo-han* being a transcript in Chinese characters of the sanscrit word *Arhan*, "*venerable*," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddah, who are frequently seen ranged along the two sides of the principal halls in Buddhist temples. The tradition is that while the emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries he became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism, and illustrated this phase of his faith by having a set of eighteen brass *Lo-han* images melted down and cast into cash. The brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold; hence the demand for the cash.

ADDENDA TO SCOTT'S COPPER COIN CATALOGUE OF 1893.

Being a Record of the Minor Issues up to 1903, With
a Few Omissions From the Above Catalogue.

Daniel F. Howorth, F. S. A. Scot. Author of Coins and Tokens of the
English Colonies, etc., etc., Assisted by John F. Jones,
Jamestown, N. Y.

CANADA. (p. 1.)



33 1902 Cent. Head of Edward VII. R. Value and date.

MEXICO. (p. 40.)

26 1900 Centavo. New type. Smallest size.

GUATEMALA. (p. 44.)

3 1901 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. Nickel. Muskets, etc.

4 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "

6 " 1 " " " "

NICARAGUA. (p. 45.)



3 1898 5 Centavos. Nickel. Arms, etc.

HAITI. (p. 46.)



- 23 1889 1 Centime. Palm tree, flags, cannon, etc.
 24 " 2 " " " " "

SAN SALVADOR.



- 1 1889 1 Centavo. Nickel. Head of President.
 2 " 3 Centavos. " " " "

MARTINIQUE. (p. 48.)



- 5 1897 50 Centimes. Nickel token. Head of Martiniquaise, etc.
 6 " 1 Franc. " " " "

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. (p. 48.)



- 9 1897 5 Centavos. Nickel. Head of Liberty, etc.
 10 " 10 " " " " " "
 11 " 20 " " " " " "

CURACOA. (p. 49.)



- 3 1 Stiver. Nickel token. J. & Co.
 VENEZUELA. (p. 50.)



- 11 1890 5 Centavos. Nickel. Similar to 9 and 10.
 12 " 12½ " " " " "

ECUADOR. (p. 62.)

- 6 1890 ½ Centavo. Similar to 1 and 2.

BRAZIL. (p. 63.)

- 49 1901 100 Reis. Nickel. Head of Liberty, etc.
 50 " 200 " " " " "
 51 " 400 " " " " "

BOLIVIA. (p. 58.)

- 8 1893 5 Centavos. New type.
 9 " 10 " " " "

ARGENTINE. (p. 58.)



- 8 1898 5 Centavos. Head of Liberty, etc.
 9 " 10 " " " " "
 10 " 20 " " " " "

URUGUAY. (p. 58.)

- 10 1901 1 Centavo. Nickel.
 11 " 2 " "
 12 " 5 " "

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. (p. 61.)

- 59 1895-1901 $\frac{1}{4}$ Penny. New type, veiled head, etc.
 60 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " "
 61 " 1 " " " " "

EDWARD VII. 1901.



- 62 1902 $\frac{1}{4}$ Penny. Head to left, etc.
 63 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "
 64 " 1 " " " "

NETHERLANDS. (p. 80.)

- 10 1890 1 cent. Same type.
 11 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Same type.

BELGIUM. (p. 80.)

- 11 1887 1 Centime. Same type with Flemish Inscription.
 12 1894 5 " Nickel. Lion; French Inscription.
 13 " 10 " " " "
 14 " 5 " " " Flemish Inscription.
 15 " 10 " " " "



16	1901	5 Centimes.	Nickel.	With hole.	Flemish Inscription.
17	"	10	"	"	"
18	"	5	"	"	French
19	"	10	"	"	"

LUXEMBURG. ADOLPHE. Grand Duke 1890. (p. 81.)



14	1901	2½ Centimes.	Type a preceding.
15	1901	5 Centimes.	Nickel. Head of Grand Duke, etc.
16	"	10	"

FRANCE. (p. 85.)



53	1898	1 Centime.	New type.	Head of Liberty, etc.
54	"	2	"	"
55	"	5	"	"
56	"	10	"	"

PORTUGAL. (p. 93.)
CHARLES I.



- 92 1891 5 Reis. Head of King, etc.
 93 " 10 " " " "
 94 " 20 " " " "



- 95 1900 50 Reis. Nickel. Arms, etc.
 96 " 100 " " " "

AUSTRIA. (p. 127.)



- 43 1893 1 Heller. Eagle, etc.
 44 " 2 " " "
 45 " 10 " " "
 46 " 20 " " "



HUNGARY. (p. 128.)

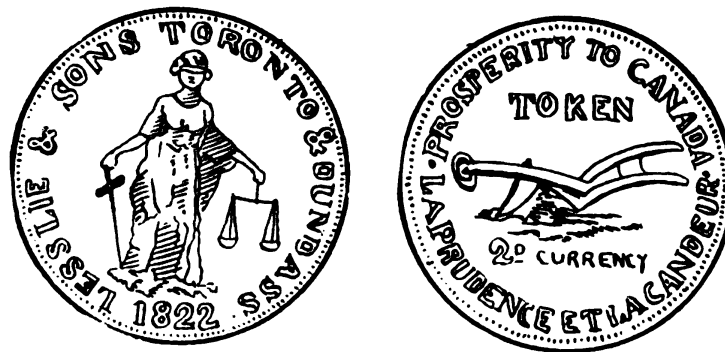
- 13 1893 1 Heller. Iron Crown, etc.
 14 " 2 " " "
 15 " 10 " Nickel Iron Crown, etc.
 18 " 20 " " " "

(To be Continued.)

The Leslie & Son's Half-Pennies and Two Pennies.

JEREMIAH GIBBS.

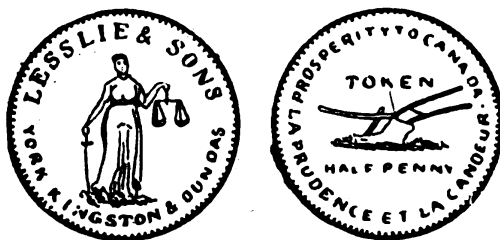
The small change problem in British North America was not solved in a satisfactory manner until 1858, when one million cents were coined for the Province of Canada, (Ontario and Quebec.) Merchants and banks had found it to their advantage to have copper coins struck bearing their names and business, it served as a good advertisement for themselves and "for the convenience of trade." During the early twenties of the last century, the Leslie family came from Dundee, Scotland, and settled in Dundas and began business by opening a general store in a log building on what is known as Main street. They also opened branches in York (Toronto) and Kingston. Being shrewd men they considered it good policy to have copper coins issued bearing their name which would bring their name and business into public notice and "facilitate trade." Three thousand dollars worth (£600) of the half-pence and two-pence were ordered from Birmingham, England. The latter was the largest coin made for use in Canada (size 41) and somewhat resembles the famous "cartwheel" of George III. The obverse bears the full sized figure of Justice holding an equal balance scale in her left hand and a sword in her right with the point resting on the ground and surrounded with the legend, LESLIE & SONS, TORONTO & DUNDASS; Date 1822. On the reverse is that grand old emblem of industry, a plow surrounded with the pleasing wish of PROSPERITY TO CANADA, and the excellent motto, "La-Prudence et la Candeur." (The Prudence and the Candor.) The word TOKEN is above the plough and 2nd. currency below.



As Breton in his History of the Coins and Tokens of Canada points out, this piece must have been issued later than the half-pennies, as Toronto did not receive its present name until 1834. Although not a rare coin, they are much valued by collectors of the Canadian series, and sell at from five to

ten dollars when in good or fine condition. There are five distinct varieties of the half-pennies, the main points of difference being; plain and milled edges, high and low handles on the plough, and short and long ground under the figure of Justice.

The half-pennies resemble the large coin in many respects, but is not dated and was no doubt issued earlier as it has York instead of Toronto, and bears the name of Kingston which the two-pence piece does not show. These pieces are quite plentiful and sell from ten to twenty-five cents each. The entire five varieties are uprights and four are without beaded borders on the reverse. Each variety may be distinguished as follows:



No. 1. Obv. The top bar of scales at a distance from the forearm of Justice. Short ground.

Rev. The handles of the plough are high. One cross bar in handles; Beam of plow points to letter P. No beading. Plain edge..

No. 2. Obv. Similar to No. 1.

Rev. Plough handles are low; one cross bar in handles; beam points to P. Edge, plain. The word half-penny is lower down on this variety and begins opposite the letter W. This is the only variety that is beaded on both sides.

No. 3. Scale touches the forearm of Justice; deeper and longer ground; comma after the word York.

Rev. Handles high; two cross bars; beam points to dot. Very large clevis on plough; milled edge.

No. 4. Obv. Similar to No. 3.

Rev. Handles high; two cross bars; beam points to P. Edge milled.

No. 5. Obverse. Similar to Nos. 3 and 4, except that the comma after York is not so distinct and may be taken for a period.

Rev. Plough handles high; two cross bars: beam points to P. Edge plain.
Hamilton, Ont.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President; Dr. B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.
 1st Vice President, A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 Penn.
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 treal, Canada; M. Marcuson, 639 Scovill Ave. Cleveland, O.; Miss Virginia
 Eaton, Verona, Pa.; W. O. Buckland, Binghamton, N. Y. and Geo. W. Rice,
 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

459, Wm. Jeff; 460, Rev. Theo. Roser; 461, J. W. Scott; 462, Miss Lyle
 Snowball; 463, Gustav Jaegg; 464, John A. Beck; 465, Geo. M. Beynon; 466,
 Claude E. Foster; 467, Roy Strong; 468, W. A. Hunt; 469, E. L. Frazier.

RESIGNED.

88, Geo. H. Shearer.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

37, J. Wesley Price, Truro, N. S. Canada.
 61, Andrew J. Gibbs, 203 Morris St., Providence, R. I.
 107, F. W. Conning, 350 George St. New Brunswick, N. J.
 120, Basil G. Hamilton, North Portal, Assinaboa, Canada.
 1830, Howland Speakman, 484 Adams St. Chicago, Ill.
 187, A. Hepner, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 277, F. A. Gilmore, after Feb. 1st. Canton, N. Y.
 288, Rev. W. A. Laughlin, Sanborn, N. Y.
 312, P. N. Breton, 124 St. Peter St., E. Hamilton, Ontario.
 385, Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
 452, Philip E. Jacobs, 434 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no ob-
 jections are received prior to Feb. 1st. they will be declared elected.

Wilbur H. French, Sarnia, Ontario.

Vouchers. J. B. Dagan and the Secretary.

W. H. Shir-Cliff, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

- Vouchers: B. H. Collins and the Secretary.
 E. A. Geralomy, Tara, Ontario.
 Vouchers: R. M. Stuart and the Secretary.
 P. A. DeWitt, East Brady, Pa.
 Vouchers: Miss Eaton and the Secretary.
 U. F. Koolman, care of Morton House, New York, N. Y.
 Vouchers: S. Schachne and the Secretary.
 J. Ambrose Pettit, Grimsby, Ontario.
 Vouchers: Dr. J. A. Dale and J. Gibbs.
 J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.
 Vouchers: Howland Wood and the Secretary.
 James F. Hood, Box 102, Marion Ind.
 Burdette G. Johnson, 1814 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 L. D. Vail, Box 36, New Philadelphia, Ill.
 J. B. Oheim, Henrietta, Texas.
 B. Sullivan, Fonda, Iowa.
 Will H. Messic, Sheridan, Wyoming.
 Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.
 Edward A. Bowers, Box 595, New Haven, Conn.
 Vouchers: A. R. Frey and the Secretary.
 GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Greeting:—The year that has just passed has been one of substantial gain. 111 new members have joined our ranks. Seven have resigned and two have been suspended during the year. At the beginning of the year we had nominally 348 members, which with those we have added, give us 450 to date. Of this number we have many good workers and many who have been tried in the balance and not found wanting. If each one will resolve with himself to obtain just one new member during the year, we will have a membership that will have weight.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Our Secretary reports that 1902 has been the most prosperous year that THE NUMISMATIST has ever had, and that the time will soon come when the magazine will be more than self-supporting. It is a well known fact that in the history of numismatic journalism, that publications of this character never have paid even when they have the support of firms or men dealing in coins, that make use of their publications for their own advertising purposes.

- * In this respect our journal exists by its merits alone, together with the favor it holds among its readers. No one can say it is run in the interest of the numismatic trade or of any individual or firm, but on the other hand, is published solely in the interests of collectors and the science, and a careful perusal of its columns for the past year the reader will note, that they have

covered a wide range of knowledge. The following lines aptly describe the subjects that may be therein found:

"Oddities and wonders,
Antiquities and blunders;
Omens dire, Mystic Fire,
Strange customs, cranks and freaks,
With philosophy in streaks.

Its columns are open to all members. All can feel free to make use of it for the purpose of obtaining light upon any obscure subject or numismatic puzzle and feel that the query will elicit a ready response which will come with a cordial and friendly spirit, a true desire to aid. Although students of our science fully realize that no matter how deep the study or how well versed one may be, there is so much beyond that he may be likened to the wise man concerning whom we read as follows: "Once a certain magician schooled in all the wisdom of the fathers stood upon the seashore instructing the people and the multitude were so moved by his learning that they cried out with one voice. 'Oh! Master, so great is your wisdom that you must have the knowledge of the universe. Whereupon, the wise one bending down picked up one grain of sand and holding it aloft said, Behold Oh! you people! knowledge is like the sands of the sea shore. I indeed have examined just one grain. I know nothing, other men know less.'"

This is the true spirit that should animate the breasts of all our seekers after knowledge.

OUR LIBRARY.

From reports received concerning this department, it appears evident that but little use is made of it by our members. Mr. Stevens, our Librarian, has performed the duties of his office in a most creditable manner, and he has obtained quite a number of books relating to our science. There are many coin sale catalogues in duplicate, and as these occupy considerable space, it is recommended that they be sold and the proceeds used in the purchase of other books. Chicago, from its geographical position, offers about as central a location as can be selected, hence, for these reasons it is better that the library remain there until the Association may see fit to make a change in its location.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

No report has been received from the Treasurer. He is the custodian of a small balance left from former years. The low fees of the Association forbids the accumulation of any funds and it has been the custom during the past five years for the Secretary to turn the monies received on subscriptions, advertisements, and the sale of back volumes immediately over to his publishers without passing it through the hands of the Treasurer. The Secretary usually makes his report monthly, hence the members are well informed concerning this department.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

The office of Superintendent of Exchange has not been filled during the

year. The difficulty has been that few of our members have the time to properly attend to this office.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

As far as reports are in there are no contentions among the Board of our members. All appears to be in peace and harmony.

ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

From time to time in the past, the subject of an Association medal has been discussed by our members. Designs have been published, but nothing has resulted, and while the medal has some warm supporters and a number have written their desire to obtain one, the subject has languished, but the time now seems propitious for having an Association medal. One that will be a credit to us and show the world that we have the requisite energy to issue a lasting memorial of our organization. In order to bring this matter to successful issue all members are invited to submit their ideas on the subject to ex-President A. G. Heaton, who has kindly consented to act as chairman of the medal committee. Some of our members desire a medal that contains symbolism, and as our field is large and there are symbols of deep knowledge that can be worked into the design without detracting from its beauty, and as these symbols add very materially to the interest of a numismatic specimen, there ought not arise any serious objection to their use. Let the members evince an earnest purpose of getting a design that shall be a credit, and let the only contention be that

"Noble contention, of who best,
The best, can do.

Each adding his mite to swell the general result that will produce an Association medal of which we all may take pride. Wishing you, one and all, the seasons choicest felicities, I am

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

B. P. WRIGHT.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 24th, 1902.

New York Notes.

It is just about a year now that the last of the Allaire's died, and as their name is associated with two interesting numismatic specimens, it is only proper that some tribute be paid to "Prince Hal," as he was called, before the incidents of his fathers' and his own life, are entirely forgotten.

James P. Allaire was of Huguenot descent, and a master mechanic and engine builder. Early in the last century he went prospecting in Monmouth, County, New Jersey, having heard that iron ore existed in considerable quantities in that district. He not only found the ore he was in search of, but also a rich forest region, well suited for charcoal, which was then considered essential for smelting.

At Howell, the Monmouth Furnace was founded in 1814, and eight years afterwards, when Mr. Allaire became the absolute proprietor, the name was changed to the Howell works. These initials, H. W., and a date 1831, were to be seen until very recently, chiselled into the corner stone of the many buildings that he had erected. Besides the foundry, a four-story warehouse and numerous shops were built, and rows of brick cottages for the workmen soon sprang up. Later a canal was dug to enable flat boats and barges to float up to the works, and a lake in the vicinity was dammed to increase the water power for the mill. The settlement prospered and became a thriving community. As money was required paper bills were engraved, payable to the bearer, and signed by the President of the "Howell Works Co."

Two tokens were also issued, both of them with the words "Howell Works Garden" on the obverse. They are described in detail by Mr. Low in his "Catalogue of Hard Time Tokens," and he assumes that the "Garden" was probably a social resort of the workmen, under the control of the company.

Not many years after iron ore and soft coal were discovered across the Pennsylvania border, and charcoal became valueless for iron-making, as coke was cheaper. The new ore beds were adjacent to the railroads while the New Jersey works were hidden away in a natural garden, and inaccessible. The settlement by this time, had taken the name of Allaire, and the works had achieved a reputation for their fine marine engines. Mr. Allaire had accumulated nearly eight thousand acres of land when the blow came and the buildings were closed. He never rallied, and died, a disappointed man, in 1858, leaving a widow, his second wife, and a son.

The latter was a graduate of Columbia college in 1869, and became a surveyor and clever draughtsman. After his mothers' death in 1879, he was more or less of a recluse, and shut himself up with his books and drawings. He lived in the old mansion in Howell township until his death in October, 1901, and he was buried in the old grave yard there. That was the last of the last of the Allaire's.

Several correspondents have enquired me recently whether the 1858 gold dollar was rare, and I have replied that it was not. Mr. Low, in his catalogue of June 18, 1902, states that "during the past six years, but one has appeared in public sales," which is an error, as five have been sold within the past two years, and if branch mints are taken into consideration the number can probably be doubled. The following table shows the list of these coins recently sold, Philadelphia mint issues only being enumerated:

Chapman Sale.	May 3, 1901.	Very good...	1.80	Low Sale.	June 18, 1902.	Very good....	3.85
	Nov. 6.	Uncirculated...	2.70	Chapman Sale.	June 19, 1902.	Very fine....	2.00
Frossard Sale.	Sep. 16	Very fine....	2.20				

Snowden states that nearly 118,000 were struck.

Mr. Low's sale of Nov. 26th consisted of a miscellaneous collection. Lot 443 the small cent of 1856 brought \$11.00. The same being an unusually fine specimen. The Manhattan Coin Company held their sale on Nov. 29th, when the collection of Mr. Joseph M. Kerr, of Buffalo, N. Y. was dispersed. The Chinese and Japanese coins were a feature at this auction, and they covered a period from B. C. 500 to the present time.

The last sale of the year was held by Mr. Low on Dec. 22nd, and the following are a few of the pieces realized.

268. Cent. 1804. Fair.	3.25	387. Cent. 1851. (over error) Fine.	3.00
296. Five cents. 1877. Proof.	3.80	460. Three Dollars. 1865. Very good.	8.10
337. Dollar 1838. Gobrecht on base.	5.80	515. Elizabeth Sixpence. 1562. Fine.	3.25

A collection of silver medals given to soldiers and sailors of the English army and navy sold from 80c to \$3.50.

More Anon,
A. R. FREY.

New England Notes.

A Gold Dollar Proposition.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition offer for sale 50,000 Souvenir gold dollars (for which the circular sent out by them reads) that they will sell them for \$3.00 each. These coins are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of an Act of Congress approved June 28th, 1902. The issue is limited to \$250,000, of which \$125,000 will bear the head of Thomas Jefferson, and \$125,000 the head of William McKinley. They predict a big sale for same, but the writer candidly believes that they will soon share the fate of the Columbian half-dollars and Lafayette dollars. Numismatists in general do not take kindly to such issues, and as one member of the Providence Curio & Numismatic Association said the other evening, "He was not paying \$3.00 for medals" and dealers are not taking many orders for them. Another member stated that early in November when over to New York, he had purchased four Lafayette dollars for \$1.10 each, and these you will remember were issued at \$2.00 each, the total issue being only 50,000. Some 1800 were left on the hands of the committee, 10,000 being returned from France. As this issue of the gold dollars or medals in question will be 25,000 of each variety, we believe they will shortly fall to the price of our regular issues in gold which can be purchased at from \$1.85 to \$2.00 each, or even lower figures.

COIN NOTES.

The Arnold Numismatic Co. of Providence has purchased the Morton collection of gold and silver coins, and will sell the same at mail auction sale about the middle of next January. Catalogues will be sent to all upon application.

H. E. Morey, the Boston coin dealer, holds his next monthly mail auction sale on Christmas night. Various collections will be sold, one each coming from Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester and Maplewood, Mass.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 20.

GEO. C. ARNOLD.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

FOR SALE—Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast, Africa, Copper ring money, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sent postpaid on receipt of \$2. S. H. & H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St. Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of coins at a bargain—Half Eagles, 1806-07-10-11-34-35-36-40-43-44-44 D-46 D-47-47 C-56-59 S-61; Quarter Eagles, 1851-52-53-54-56-61-73-78; Gold \$3, 1854-55-56 S-74-78; Gold \$1, 1849-90-51-51 O-51 G-52-53-53 O-54 small-54 large-55-56-57-58-59 C-61-62-85-89; California gold $\frac{3}{4}$ 1876 (oct.) $\frac{3}{4}$ 1876 (round). Silver dollars 1801-02-60 O-71. The lot for \$185. George O. Walson, National Capital Bank Washington, D. C.

WANTED—To purchase for cash $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 50; California gold coins, Colorado and Mormon gold coins; fine or rare U. S. \$1, and 3 gold coins. Will pay good prices. B. G. Johnson, 1814 a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—U. S. Half-cents, 1842, '4, '5. Half dimes, 1802. Quarters, '27, '23. Quarter Eagles, 1797, 1826, '27, '64, '74, '81, '82, '85. Half-Eagles, 1797, 1815, '19, '11, '22, '24, '27, '28, '29, '32, and 1833. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—Priced and unpriced catalogues (Coin) of Chapman, Frossard, Low, Scott, and others. Colonial and Confederate currency for the same. A. R. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Medals, Jackson Tokens, Store Cards, War Tokens, English and Australian Tokens, Centennial cards and foreign copper coins, also a few Coin Sale Catalogues, for any of the above not in my collection. All letters answered. C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Numismatic Token, Witch on a broom, "We all have our Hobbies." Copper brass and white metal, only one of each; proofs, 50c each. Complete sets Three cent nickel, Five cent nickel; Two cents including 1873; all brilliant proofs. E. Hallenbeck, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. Ferry St. Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On account of my absence from home so much I have decided to dispose of my large collection of Canadian coins, what do you want? J. C. Trenaman, 45 McGill College Ave. Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE A silver dollar of 1804. Condition good, except on the reverse, where the "Epluribus Unum" is about worn off from circulation. Date is bold and the coin genuine. Price \$1000.00. H. E. Buck, Delaware, O.

FOR SALE—Dollars, 1799, fine, only \$3.00 each. 50c pieces in the Twenties and Thirties, fine condition, 80c each. Same uncirculated, 95c each. A fine Coin Book with every order. Geo. H. Burfeind, 1003 G. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Dollars of 1794, 1838, '51, '52. Half dollars; 1794, '96, '97, 1802 '52, '54, '57, '60, '63, '66, '68, '73 with arrows, '75, '76, '77, '81, '83, '94, '95, '98, '99, 1900, '01. Quarters; 1796, 1894, '20, '23, '24, '27, '34, '41. Please state condition and Lowest cash price. Address: Coins, The Numismatist, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED—R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies. What have you for sale? Wm. Poillon, 425 West End Ave. New York, N. Y.

CANADIAN TOKENS and MEDALS
For Sale by **A. C. Roussel,**
2106 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.

Remittances must be made with order. No coins, tokens or medals are sent on approval. All goods can be returned within three days if not as represented; money will be cheerfully refunded. Postage or carriage extra on order less than one dollar.

The tokens and medals advertised below are in fine condition:

TOKENS ARE NUMBERED AS PER BRETON'S CATALOGUE.

b—brass. c—copper. n—nickel. w. m—white metal.

578	b	.....	\$.25	749	c	.....	.50
606	c	.....	.50	750	n	.....	.50
609	w. m	.....	.15	752	b	.....	1.00
610	b	.....	.20	753	b	.....	.50
611	c, pair	.....	1.50	756	n	.....	.50
614				757	b	.....	1.00
625				760	b	.....	.50
626	b, each	.....	.10	762	b	.....	.50
627				769	c	.....	.25
629				773	w. m	.....	1.50
638	w. m, 2 var., pair	.....	.75	774	b	.....	.15
639	w. m	.....	.20	776	n	.....	2.00
656	c	.....	.10	781	b	.....	.50
735	b	.....	.50	787	b	.....	1.50
735	b, another variety	.....	.50	797	b	.....	2.00
737	b	.....	.25	838	c	.....	.25
738	b	.....	.15	847	w. m	.....	2.00
739	b	.....	.15	851	h	.....	1.00
740	n	.....	.15	852	b	.....	.15
741	b	.....	.10	901	b	.....	.50
742	w. m	.....	.10	902	b	.....	.50
744	b, pair	.....	.20	938	b	.....	1.50
745					Theridult, set 5 prs	.....	.75
747	c, 2 var	.....	.50		Wallis and Connell	.....	1.00

MEDALS ARE NUMBERED AS PER LEROUX'S CABINET.

672	McGill College (Shakespeare) bronze.....	\$3.00
851	Louisbourg, very rare, brass.....	5.00
852	" " " "	5.00
851	Quebec Taken, very rare, brass.....	3.00
1100	Murphy, bronze.....	3.00
1101	Murphy, exceedingly scarce, bronze.....	8.00
1102	Murphy, bronze.....	3.00
1660	Prince of Wales recovery medal.....	3.00
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THE NUMISMATIST

FEBRUARY
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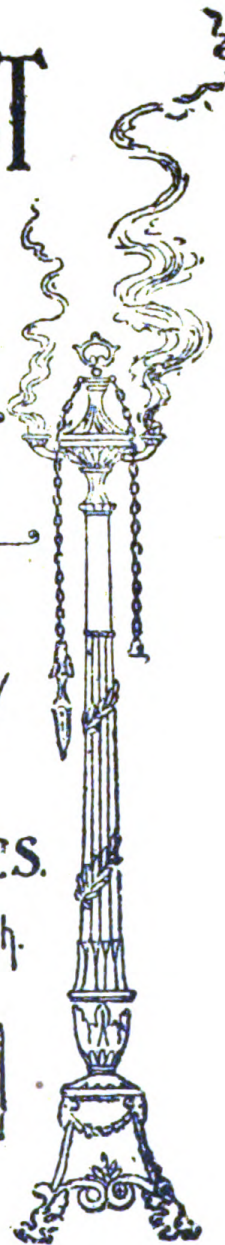
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Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVI.



No. 2.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
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CONTENTS.

An Old Coin. John Myers O'Hara.....	33
Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated...</i>)	
A First Bronze of Justinianus.....	34-36
A Campen Necessity Piece.....	37
Addenda to Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893. Daniel F. Howorth.	
(<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	38-42
The Professional Guinea.....	42
A Roman Archaeologist.....	42
Coins of the Loo Choo Islands. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	43-44
The Broke Half-Pennies. Jeremiah Gibbs. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	44-46
Confederate Money.....	46
The Appeal of an Amateur. By One.....	47-48
Noticeable Increase in Coin Collectors.....	48
Knock, And it Shall be Opened to You. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	49-50
Eggs as Currency	50
The American Numismatic Association.....	51-52
New York Notes.....	53-54
Fifty Cent Piece Marked "Hale Dollar."	54
With the Editors. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	55-60
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	60-61
Advertisements.....	61-68

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1903.

NO 2.

AN OLD COIN.

Bronzebeard hath passed thee with a thousand more,

Toll for some gluttoned joy, some wager lost;

Perchance Poppea fingered, Lucan tossed

Thee to a dancer; or, in search of lore,

Petronius paid thee for a scroll that bore

Some ode from Mitylene. Thou hast crossed

The Stygian stream, an obol for the mossed

Hand of old Charon, fare for Hades' shore.

Now dull, decipherless and green with blight,

Tombed in a misty tray, the casual heed

Alone of some devout numismatist:

Worthless to banish pain, to buy delight,

Such a fate is thine, outlingering Pagan greed,

Dead barter of dead millions dust-abyssed.

John Myers O'Hara.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.

XXXVIII.

A FIRST BRONZE OF JUSTINIANUS.



Obv. Bust of Justinianus facing legend: DN. IVSTINIANVS P P. AVG..

Rev. In the centre a very large M. Above is a cross: beneath CON. On the left arranged perpendicularly the letters ANNO, and on the right, similarly arranged XIII. Between the upright legs of the letter M appears a character doubtless intended to represent the Greek letter Γ (G) which is probably a mint mark.

Brass. Size 25.

Flavius Anicius Justinianus, was born in the town of Tauresium, near Bederiana, in Illyria, A. D. 483. He was the nephew of Justinus I. His mother was Vigilantia, who was divorced from Sebatius. Being adopted by his uncle in 527, he succeeded to the purple a few months afterwards. In character he was harmless, weak, vain, and given to overbearing arrogance. His uncle not having had the advantage of a liberal education early saw the need of such training to one about to be called to occupy the chief position in the empire, hence employed many and good instructors for his nephew, who early in life showed an aptitude for learning. Justinianus, by his talents for

jurisprudence, was enabled to collect all the law edicts of sovereigns, and opinions of *juris consulto*, in one body afterwards arranged in those celebrated volumes called the "*Codex*." He died in A. D. 565.

Justinianus sent two Persian monks to China to obtain the eggs of the silk worm. These monks baffled the jealous scrutiny of the Chinese by concealing the eggs in the hollow of their staves, thus starting the first colony of silk worms in Europe.

Concerning the significance of the letter M. on this coin and others of this series our authorities have little to say. S. M. Stevenson "*Dictionary of Roman Coins*" and Hobler, "*Roman Coins*" give us no information. One author gives the following: "The large letter M on the reverse may denote 'moneta' as this term was used by the Romans to designate their public mints. The legend is that Juno Moneta, the consort of Jupiter, informed the Romans that if they never engaged in unjust wars, she would grant them an abundance of money, hence the name Moneta was used to signify a piece of money, or the place where it was made." This author does not touch bottom and his inference appears fallacious from the fact that, "The letter M is the emblem of the Virile Male. (Gerald Massey, "*The Natural Genesis*," Vol. 1, p. 36.)

The hieroglyphics reveal the reason why the letter M came to denote the "Virile Male." The sign for water was a wavy line at first but in the process of time became modified until it assumed the form of the M. Primitive man early learned that water could deprive him of breath *i. e.* life, hence we find that Water and Breath constituted one of the phases of the primitive "Two Truths" of Breath and No Breath. In other words, Life and Death Man out of water was a living, acting, and breathing entity, but water had the power of causing acting and breathing to disappear, hence water and death were signs of negation when the effect produced by water was considered, but as man looked out over the rolling waves of the sea it seemed endowed with life and was indeed a type-picture of activity and motion. Water was powerful too, could and often did, destroy man; thus water represented two opposite ideas. The hieroglyphic "Mat" meant breathing, living, persons or men.

* "Mat" in Egyptian (or Men, Water in Hebrew) abraded to form the syllable "Mu" (the hieroglyphic "Ma" reads as I ME and the Ruler (Book of Beginnings, Vol. 1 p 488.) The "a" in "ma" represents an earlier "u"

Man early learned that he had dominion over the animal creation and the letter M. denoted or was the ideograph of himself as an acting being. The letter came to take the meaning of manly powers and finally denoted a leader of the tribe, chief, king or emperor.

The letters ANNO denote the year of reign, thus Anno XIII the 14th year of the reign of Justinianus or 341, the date of issue. The CON denotes that the coin was struck at Constantinople. The cross above the letter M symbolically refers to the crucifixion of our Savior. Constantine the Great commanded that the cross be placed on the *labarum* and other military

ensigns. "Also he prohibited the punishment of death by crucifixion throughout the entire extent of the Roman empire, so that from the time of Constantine the cross became a mark of reverence and honor, and figures on coins, medals, sculptures, standards, and often on the very arms and clothing of the soldiers.

The ingratitude of Justinianus to Belisarius, the greatest general of the Byzantine empire, has left an indelible stain on his character. The story of Belisarius is a sad one. Beginning as a private guard of the Emperors person he rapidly rose to the chief command of the Imperial troops. His conduct of the campaign against the Persians brought him into high honor, and upon his return he suppressed an insurrection in Constantinople that was so serious that the Emperor had decided to seek safety in flight. After thoroughly establishing Justinianus on the throne he waged a victorious war against the dreaded Vandals of Africa, returning with immense booty and countless prisoners he added lasting glory to his name. In 536 he destroyed the power of the Goths in Italy. Next he was again sent against the Persians but his success aroused the jealousy of the emperor. His wife, Antonina was a woman of most vicious character who plotted with the court nobles for his downfall, alleging that Belisarius was plotting against the life of the Emperor. Justinianus deprived him of all his property and it is said caused his eyes to be put out so that he was compelled to beg for his daily bread. The tale is that Belisarius fastened a bag to his wayside hovel bearing the words, "Give an obolus to poor old Belisarius." This tradition smacks too much of fable to be of historic value.

* Mat, in Egyptian, also denotes the surface of water. (Egyptian Water Names, p. 195.)

The reason being because the surface had motion, action and power, likewise man had power, motion and action. A king is an image of male power personified. (Egyptian Names of Personages, p. 235.)

The Hebrews called Moses "the child of the water." Mu-su would then be the Egyptian form of the word Moses. Dr. Lauth finds the name Messu mentioned in a papyrus of the time of Aratasi I. The Messu here mentioned was an Egyptian scholar, a "Sutu" or scribe, a "Mohar" was employed in affairs of state and war by Rameses II. Messu was an Aethiopian prince and ascended the throne. After death his tomb was treated as that of an usurper. Dr. Lauth considers this Messu to be none other than the Moses of the Bible.

XXXIX.

A CAMPEN NECESSITY PIECE.



Obv. A cartouch containing the arms of Campen with "CAMPEN" below.

Rev. Inscription. "NE | CESSITAS" | ALTERA | 1672." (Extreme necessity.) Tin. Size 27.

Campen was besieged by the bishops of Cologne and of Munster in 1672. The capture of Hattern and of Zwol by the army of the bishops so greatly dismayed the inhabitants of Campen that on June 23rd. they sent dispatches to Zwol to treat with Col. Negle. At a second summons the city surrendered before the deputies returned. As it was known how Col. Negle had violated the pledges in the capitulation of Hattern in taking away the silver vessels of the City Hall. The Burgomaster, Alderman and Counsel of the City of Campen took the measure of putting all the silver articles of the city into the hands of Burgomaster Harn who, by his authority as director of the mint converted the silver into coins of 28 sols and even greater value. The inscription, "*Extreme Necessity*" has reference to the dire straits besieged towns often found themselves. The necessities of life must be supplied the fighting men and coin of some sort was an absolute requisite. First the precious metals were used then copper, brass, tin and even in some cases leather and paper "siege money" was issued. This coin being in tin shows well that the inscription "Necessitas Altera" was no idle dream to the people of Campen in the year 1672.

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ADDENDA TO SCOTT'S COPPER COIN CATALOGUE OF 1893.

Being a Record of the Minor Issues up to 1903, With
a Few Omissions From the Above Catalogue.

Daniel F. Howorth, F. S. A. Scot. Author of *Coins and Tokens of the
English Colonies, etc., etc.*, Assisted by John F. Jones,
Jamestown, N. Y.

Continued From Page 16.



- 20 1895 5 Centesimi. Similar to the preceding.
21 1894 10 " " " " " "



- 22 1894 22 Centesimi. Nickel, Crown, etc.

VICTOR EMANUEL III. 1900.—

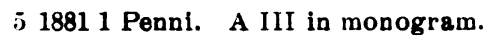
- 23 1901 1 Centesimo. Similar design to the one above, new head.
24 " 2 Centesimi. " " " " " " " "

Nickel. Crown. etc.

NICHOLAS II. 1894.—



FINLAND. (p. 147.)



NICHOLAS II. 1894.—



Original from
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ROUMANIA. (p. 148.)



- 9 1900 1 Ban. Similar.
 10 1900 5 Bani. Nickel, Crown, etc.
 11 " 10 " " "
 12 " 20 " " "

TURKEY. (p. 149.)

ABDUL HAMID II. 1876.—

- 10 1900 5 Para. Tughra, etc.
 11 " 10 " " "

GREECE. (p. 149.)



- 13 1894 5 Lepta. Nickel. Crown, etc.
 14 " 10 " " "
 15 " 20 " " "

CRETE.

PRINCE GEORGE (OF GREECE.) 1898.—



1	1900	1	Lepton.	Crown, etc.
2	"	2	Lepta	" "
3	"	5	"	Nickel, Crown, etc.
4	"	10	"	" " "
5	"	20	"	" " "

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA, MENELEK II. 1889.—

1 (1894) 1 Cent. Head of Emperor.

COMORO ISLES. (French Protectorate.)

1	1890	5	Centimes.	Arabic inscription, etc.
2	"	10	"	" " "

REUNION. (Colony of France.)



1	1896	50 Centimes.	Nickel token.	Head of Mercury.
2	"	1 Franc	" "	" " "

EGYPT. (p. 154.)—

16 1900 1 Piastre. Nickel, similar.

LIBERIA. (p. 155.)

4	1893	1	Cent.	Head of Liberty.	New type.
5	"	2	"	" " "	" "

EAST AFRICA. (British Protectorate.)



1 1898 1 Pice. Head of Victoria, etc.

AZORES. (p. 158.)

CHARLES I. (Portugal.) 1889.—

10 1901 5 Reis. Similar to the preceding reign,

11 " 10 " " " " " " "

(To be Continued.)

The Professional Guinea.

The question why professional fees should be in guineas and in sovereigns has been asked often, and no more satisfactory answer can be got than that it is a survival of the days when a coin of guinea was well known in these islands. A writer in *The Lady* has been looking into the history of the guinea. Sir Robert Holmes, one of the most picturesque figures in the annals of the Isle of Wight was really responsible for it. Half soldier, half sailor, half English, half Irish, wholly loyal to the Crown, the merry, stalwart, filibustering hero was equally popular with both the Charleses, and was made governor of the island by Charles II. Sir Robert it was who, in 1666, captured a golden prize in Schelling Bay that consisted of bullion and gold-dust from Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea. This rich prize was coined into gold pieces stamped with an elephant, and to commemorate the capture, these pieces of money were called "guineas."

Sir Robert seems to have had plenty of these golden coins. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, so long the site of the Governor's house, shrimpers and lobster-catchers still look out for the stray gold pieces he was wont to scatter, or that may have been lost or hidden in the smuggling raids so common in his day. The guinea is not nearly so antique as many of the coins now in circulation. The simple, respectable sovereign is more than a century older, and dates from the time of Henry VII. The guinea displaced it, but sovereigns were recoined in the early part of the last century and soon after that they completely ousted the guinea piece.—St. James's Gazette.

A Roman Archaeologist.

Even archaeology is not a modern invention, and the ancients had other ancients older than themselves. When the tumulus at Carnac (Brittany) was opened in 1875, and the remains of a Roman villa found, a number of pre-Celtic relics were discovered arranged on some shelves like the objects in a museum. The Roman owner had evidently been an archaeologist himself.

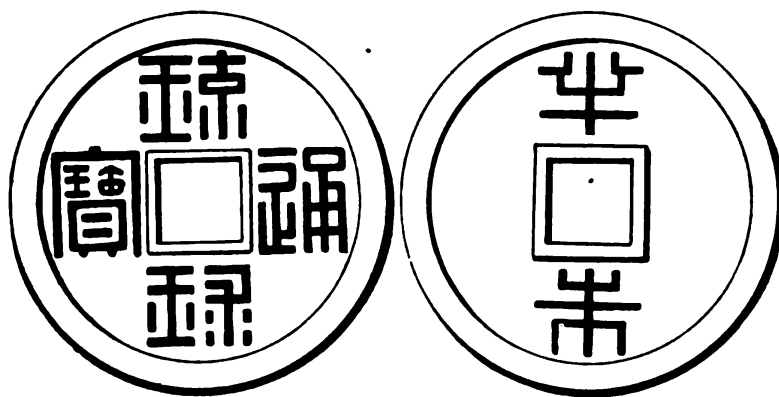
Coins of the Loo Choo Islands.

HOWLAND WOOD.

These islands are called in Chinese Liu Chiu; in Japanese, Riu Kiu; and in the islands by the natives themselves, Du Chu. The islands lie south west of Japan, stretching almost to Formosa, and are about thirty-seven in number, with a total area of 1863 square miles.

The emperor, Hung Wu, the founder of the Ming dynasty, subjugated the islands in 1395. The Japanese came in about 1610 when the Lord of Satsuma invaded the archipelago. The islanders paid tribute to both Satsuma and China until 1876, when Japan interfered, tribute ceased to be paid to China and Loo Choo became a province of the Japanese.

The principal island is called Great Loo Choo. The people are agriculturists; and are a mixture of Chinese and Japanese, the latter strain predominating. The language is akin to the Japanese, although the civilization is Chinese. One of the first accounts of the Loo Chooans we have is from the journal of Captain Basil Hall, who visited the islands in 1816. He describes the people as without weapons, ignorant of money and unprogressive. Napoleon was the first to discredit this Elysian state of happiness and peace. Subsequent investigations have proved that the people are not unlike the rest of mankind, although Capt. Hall's account is the generally accepted theory.



1 Obv. In Japanese in square characters: Riu Kiu tsu ho. (Loo Choo currency)

Rev. Han sju—(half sju.)

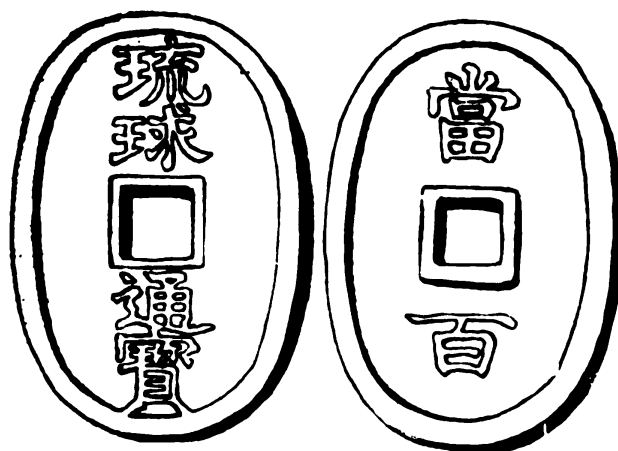
Size about 42.

2 Obv. Similar to the above.

Rev. Blank.

Size 37.

This piece was struck at Satsuma.



3 Obv. In modern Japanese characters the same as above.

Rev. To'hyaku.

Size 49x33

This piece is worth 100 (sen) and is similar to the Japanese temp.

The Broke Half-Pennies.

JEREMIAH GIBBS.

The student of history will find no truer witnesses of the past than the coins of the nations. They bear testimony of great national struggles and achievements. Every loyal Briton is stirred at the name of Admiral Broke, who in the hour of gloom shone forth as a beacon light to guide and cheer his countrymen through the troublous times when they were endeavoring to crush Napoleon and rescue Europe from his gigantic grasp. It was at this time, when Britain was straining every nerve, that her revolted daughter declared war and invaded Canada. In the naval contests that followed the American vessels had rather the better of the argument and it stung the mother country to know that her supremacy on the ocean had been called in question by her young offspring. On April 2nd, 1813, the frigate Shannon commanded by Broke, accompanied by the Tenedos, reconnoitered the harbor of Boston. A few days later the U. S. frigate Chesapeake sailed in during a fog through the eastern passage unperceived by the British. Having ascertained that the Chesapeake would soon be ready for sea and desiring to try conclusions with the American vessel on equal terms, Captain Broke ordered the Tenedos on a cruise with orders not to rejoin him until June 14th. His

time of waiting after sending a challenge was not long. At noon on June 1st both ships stood out to sea about six leagues, and at half past five the contest began and lasted only fifteen minutes. In this terrible conflict the Chesapeake had over sixty killed and eighty wounded, and the Shannon nearly thirty killed and sixty wounded. Captain James Lawrence fell mortally wounded in the early part of the engagement and died five days later at Halifax, and later was buried in Trinity church yard, New York City. He was born in New Jersey on June the sixth, 1781, entered the service in 1798, promoted lieutenant in 1802 and captain in 1811. He took part in the war with Tripoli and distinguished himself in the destruction of the captured U. S. frigate Philadelphia, under the guns of Tripoli Castle. He was attached to the South American squadron in 1812 and commanded the Hornet which captured the British sloop Peacock off Demerara, February 1813, for which he received a gold medal from congress, and in May was appointed commander of the Chesapeake only a few days before his death. His naval uniform and sword are in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Admiral Broke, the hero of our sketch, was born near Ipswich, Sept. 9th, 1776, entered the service 1792, was made captain 1801 and took command of the Shannon in 1806. He received a blow with the butt end of a musket during the battle that effected his health and he retired with a baronetcy and died in London on the 2nd of January, 1841. Five days after the action, the Shannon with her fine prize and colors flying, sailed into Halifax harbor, and so elated were the merchants of that port that it was for their use that many of the coins were struck bearing a ship which represented the Shannon.

Much has been written regarding this naval duel and the merits of the men and ships engaged; but what the Shannon's crew lacked in numbers was fully made up in discipline and practical gunnery. That the good people of Boston anticipated a different result may be judged by the fact that hundreds accompanied the two vessels to the scene of action in small boats and watched for its result at a safe distance. The Chesapeake guns all had names engraved on small squares of copper plate and these give us some idea of the sentiments of those hardy seamen who were ever ready to fight for "Free trade and Sailors Rights." A few of the names were as follows: "Brother Jonathan," "True Blue," "Yankee Protection," "Raging Eagle," "Liberty Forever," "Jumping Billy" and "Bunker's Hill."

It was not the Americans alone that cherished strong sentiments, for a favorite song of the Shannon's crew was as follows:

"And as the war they did provoke,
We'll pay them with our cannon:
The first to do it will be "Broke,"
In the gallant ship, the Shannon."

On the reverse of the Broke half-pennies, the engraver has endeavored to picture two ships in the midst of the fight with the smoke of battle hovering over them, Breton in his History of Canadian Coins and Tokens, mentions

three varieties; a fourth is to be had but it is a mule, as it has the obverse of one and the reverse of another. All four have milled edges and beaded borders. One has an upset reverse and a thicker planchette with finer milling and is perhaps a trifle broader coin.



No. 1. Obv. Large bust of Broke in naval uniform with his name above and HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, below. Lower point of bust directly above part of the letter X.

Rev. Britannia seated holding olive branch. The two frigates lie on the water before her. Date, 1814 beneath. This variety is upset.

No. 2. Obv. Similar to No. 1, but smaller bust which points to the center of the letter X.

Rev. Prongs of fork do not touch letter I as in No. 1, and flag on the ship nearest Britannia is higher.

No. 3. Obv. Small bust with button on shoulder strap; the hair directly above is brushed downward instead of towards his face as in No. 2.

Rev. Prongs of fork shorter and topmast flags level on both ships, the same as on No. 1.

No. 4. Obv. Similar to No. 2.

Rev. Similar to No. 3.

Nos. 3 and 4 are the rarest coins.

Confederate Money.

Tradesmen of London should be on their guard against accepting worthless paper money, which is being put into circulation by a gang of American sharpers, who have already succeeded in passing off several "Confederate" 10dols. bills.

The police have a description of one of the principals, and hope to be able to lay their hands on him. "Confederate" notes, it need scarcely be said, are of no value. — London (Eng.) Express.

The Appeal of an Amateur.

BY ONE.

A lad is passing along in the enjoyment of tranquil school days, when suddenly a something is loosened in his breast that well nigh sets him crazy. He does not sleep, can scarcely eat, and is bordering on nervous prostration, and all for the reason that some other lad has a Dutch cent.

He wants that coin as he never wanted anything before in all his life.

"What will you take for it?"

"Ten shooters and a flint."

"Is that all! I'll trade."

And the proud possessor thinks to himself. "Gee! Aint this luck? and its mine."

There you are; the die is cast and he is an embryonic numismatist. He is ambitiously willing to exchange all his marbles for coins, and is soon pointed out by his companions as a "kid after old money."

All along during his school days he seeks for coins, and their fascination holds him when he goes to work.

One day, while strolling along Halstead street, he comes to an old shoe-maker's shop and sees a tray of coins for sale in the window. When told that two dollars would purchase the lot he secures them immediately before somebody else can snap them up. The seventh heaven of happiness is now his; he will be known all over the country as the happy possessor of a valuable collection of forty different pieces. He seeks for more worlds to conquer, secretly hopes that there may be still some coins that he has not got, and resolves to devote all his spare time to collecting coins, but as yet he hardly knows one country's coins from another. Still that does not deter him from effort and he goes from butcher and baker to candlestick-maker, and seeks for any old country money they may have.

One day he learns that there are people who make a living in the buying and selling of old coins, and at last he actually knows where there is a dealer. The fatal day arrives and he timidly walks into the numismatic shop and his eyes fairly bulge out of his head at the sight before him.

Coins, coins, coins; trays and showcases full of them. A genial old St. Peter who presided over this, to him, numismatic heaven, asks him "what he would like," and bids him be "seated." The lad answers that he would like to purchase a few cheap coins.

The old patriarch counts out twenty copper coins. They are different from any he has seen and he eagerly pays the price for them, and asks if he has got any more that are different." The old man laughs and says: "more than you can carry."

Are there that many kinds of coins in the world?

"What you need is this," and the old gentleman handed him a Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue, and tells him to look it over and he will know something about coins.

That and a few other books were devoured eagerly, and then he awakened as from a trance to the immensity of the field of the science of numismatics, saw the hopelessness of ever getting them all, got discouraged, sold out and quit.

To be Continued.

Noticeable Increase in Coin Collectors.

The very noticeable increase in the number of coin collectors indicates a corresponding advance in prices, especially for fine specimens of early U. S. money. No new specimens are coming on the market and all of the known rarities can only be had at much higher figures than would have secured the same prices last year. While it is always desirable to secure the finest possible specimens it is much better to have a very poor coin than none at all. The interest attached to the poorest specimens is equal to that of an uncirculated coin, in fact some prefer a specimen that indicates that it has passed through many hands to the mint proof which was never intended for circulation. A survey of the field may look formidable, but when we conclude to confine our efforts to some single line, a very modern allowance will soon begin to show a surplus awaiting the appearance of coins required for our chosen field. We offer the following suggestions to collectors desirous of going outside of the American series. An expenditure of ten dollars per month will provide several years profitable amusement in securing a specimen of every type of silver coin of about dollar size. These coins have been struck for about five hundred years, but their number is quite limited and the designs very quaint and interesting. For those who would spend a dollar per week we would recommend the largest size copper coins of the world. Leaving out the ancient Roman and Greek, copper coins are a comparatively modern utility, and after the first few hundred have been secured, the hunt for the remainder will be long and interesting.—Metropolitan Phila-
elist.

"Allow me to congratulate you upon having reached another milestone in life and also that you continue to look after the interests of the Numismatists." Don Maguire, Ogden, Utah.

Knock, And it Shall be Opened to You.

1. Is there any special value to the 1861 O Mint half-dollars? John Fleming, Shyenne, Wyo.

No. 330,000 of them were struck at this mint at this date and rarity is out of the question.



2. Find enclosed a coin about which I would be pleased to receive information. Charlie Jennings. Little Rock, Ark.

The copy sent is in pewter and bears a striking resemblance to the New England shilling after which it has been patterned. Was it struck to commemorate some anniversary of the town of Hingham?

3. E. L. G.—Laporte. Ind. Mohammedan coins are not dated from the birth of Mahomet, but from the year 622 A. D., when he was driven from Mecca to Medina. It is this year which they call the Hegira, or flight, and from which era their dates on coins are reckoned.

4. Mr. Howland Wood sends us a coin of which he desires further information.



Obv. An old style printing press. Legend: SIC ORITUR DOCTRINA SURGETQUE LIBERTAS. In exergue, 1794.

Rev. The East India Company's bale-mark within two circles. No legend.

The obverse here is that of the so called "Franklin Press Cent." Crosby ranks it as an English token, but it having evident allusion to an eminent American, it is given a place in his work "The Early Coins of America." The usual reverse of this cent is as follows:

Inscription in five lines across the field: "PAYABLE | AT | THE FRANKLIN PRESS | LONDON.

The reverse here is that of the reverse of the Prince of Wales Island, 20 cash (Scott No. 1.) Howorth gives the denomination as a "cent" though they preceded the adoption of that decimal term by the United States. It was struck in 1786. The reverse is blank.

The coin is a mule and had its origin, like the two original pieces, in England.



5. A reader of THE NUMISMATIST sends the above piece with the query: "If a half 'Jag' in 1818 cost only a small copper like this, what would a full size one cost?" We leave the piece and the conundrum to the mercy of our readers.

Obv. In the field $\frac{1}{2}$. To right J. A. G. On the left 1818.

Rev. Blank, excepting a star shaped depression in the centre.

Eggs as Currency.

In some parts of Peru—for example in the islands of Jauja—hens' eggs are circulated as small coins forty to fifty being counted for a dollar. In the market places and in the shops the Indians make most of their purchases with this brittle kind of money. One will give two or three eggs for brandy, another for indigo and a third for cigars. These eggs are packed in boxes and sent to Lima. From Jauja alone several thousand loads of eggs alone are annually forwarded to the capital.

"I consider the NUMISMATIST an excellent publication and very valuable to any collector. The privilege of the Exchange Department is worth more than the subscription price. My "Want Ad" has been the cause of broadening my acquaintance with collectors, and made it possible for me to acquire some desired specimens that otherwise I might not have found." C. W. Cowell, Denver, Col.

American Numismatic Association.

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89, A. P. Wylie, Triumph, Ill.
 312, P. N. Breton, 124 St. Peter St. Montreal, Canada.
 418, Frank C. Higgins, 18 Rue Vivienne, Paris, France.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no ob-
 jections are received prior to March 1st. they will be declared elected.

Emerson H. Snider, 80 John St. S. Hamilton, Ontario.

Vouchers: G. Mann and J. Gibbs.

E. A. Crow, 148 Mill St. London, Ontario.

Robt. V. Morse, 512 Edgewood Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jos. H. Oddy, Box 543 St. Marys, Ontario.

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Vouchers: Messrs. Heal and Heath

C. N. Royce, Phillipston, Pa.

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Geoffrey C. Adams, Box 21, Madison Square Sta. New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN.

Officers and Members of the Association:

It has been suggested in these columns that the duplicate Auction Sale Catalogues in the library be sold and the proceeds used in the purchase of useful books. Many of our members have recommended that the unpriced catalogues of sales be sold at the uniform price of five cents each, and the proceeds be used as before mentioned. Unless there is objection to this I shall offer these at this price to any of the members and the public generally. There is a nucleus of a collection of books and papers on our favorite study now in the library, and it remains with the members and friends of the Association to extend the limits by purchase and donation of such books as are desirable for the benefit of ourselves as well as new beginners in adjusting their ideas as future collectors of antiquities. In retrospect of last years donations which have been so freely given in nearly every instance where such gifts have been solicited, this year I again extend a cordial invitation to all our members and friends to send me any work on coins, medals, and priced catalogues for this or previous years, and your names as donors will appear in the issues of the NUMISMATIST as donors to the charitable enterprise of building up our Library.

With pleasure, I now report the gift of two volumes, one in calf the other in half morocco, the former containing ten priced catalogues of auction sales held in 1878-79; the other 20 priced catalogues of sales in 1880. Brother Heckelman of Cullom, Ill., presents them.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19th.

S. C. STEVENS, Librarian.

I will recommend THE NUMISMATIST, as heretofore, that in youth it will be an elevation; in the prime of life, a demonstration, and in old age a commemoration. Jos. M. Yates, Sharon, Wis. In June next, (1905) Mr. Yates will pass his four score mark, and still actively discharges his duties as President of the bank of Sharon.

New York Notes.

Hereafter these communications will be signed differently from what they have been heretofore. I am prompted to do this for the reason that I write them to *please myself*. Several parties have asked me not to quote the prices at which certain coins are sold at auction sales, because I impart too much information to the novice so far as values are concerned. Now this magazine is printed, as I understand it, primarily to assist the collector, and if the dealer is also benefitted by it, well and good; but the collector's interests should claim the first place. My new subscription will make my meaning perfectly obvious to those who understand it; and as for the others—well they can ask somebody to explain it to them.

The first part of the catalogue of the "Literary possessions of the late Peter Gilsey" of New York City, lies on the table before me as I write. This portion consists of over 1100 lots, and brings the alphabetical arrangement to the beginning of the letter G. While consisting mainly of books and prints, there are also numerous cards and tokens connected with theatres, the circus and other places of amusement. I note five varieties of the medalets issued by the Apollo Gardens, two of Barnum's museum, a curious brass token of F. J. Basch, the magician, and various admission cards to concerts and play-houses. The sale will occupy four days, January 20th to 23d.

I understand that a new catalogue of Canadian coins and tokens is being compiled. As it is nearly ten years since Mr. P. N. Breton's excellent book appeared, a more extended work is required. The issues of Canadian tokens since 1894 have been many, and the collectors of them are not confined to the British Provinces by any means.

The next sale of Mr. Low takes place on January 23d, and consists of the properties of Messrs. McLeod, Upham and others. It contains a good line of U. S. gold dollars, the half-cents (restrikes) of 1841, 1844, and 1846, and some desirable Canadian pieces. Details and prices realized will be noticed in the next number.

The Manhattan Coin Company will hold their sale on February 7th. Here also a very choice line of Canadians are offered, as well as some Ancients, Numismatic Literature and Postage Stamps.

One of the paragraphs in the previous issue was rather clumsily worded and requires some explanation. I refer to the one calling attention to the auction-record of the 1858 Gold Dollars, Philadelphia mint. The total number sold during the past two years was five, but as Mr. Low's announcement appeared in June, 1902, only three of these were disposed of prior to his note, the fourth was the one in his sale, and the fifth was sold in Philadelphia the day following. To this extent I make the correction.

More Anon,
THE QUIP MODEST.

Fifty Cent Piece Marked "Hale Dollar."

One of the postal clerks in charge of supplemental mails on the pier of the White Star Line when the Germanic sailed last Wednesday received a half dollar which is believed to be unique among United States coins. Instead of a letter "F" in the word half there is an "E," and the coin is apparently officially designated as a "hale dollar."

Apparently the coin is genuine, as it has the correct sound and weight. It bears the date of 1898. Some of the lettering is rough, showing that the die was defective, but the only real flaw is the use of the letter "E" for "F."

The clerk who received the coin said yesterday that it was handed in by a messenger boy in exchange for stamps. He noticed something peculiar about it and called the messenger back. The boy, however, hastened away and the clerk, upon looking at the coin again, discovered the word "hale."

Experts who saw the coin yesterday were unable to explain the freak.
—N. Y. Herald.

"The NUMISMATIST keeps increasing in interest and instruction and for your pluck in keeping along as you have you ought to have a circulation of 1,000 a year or more." H. E. Morey, Boston, Mass.

Your paper is a treasure in itself. I had been picking up odd coins for years, without any particular interest to their respective values, until finally I became more interested in the game." James Bindon, Washington, D. C.

"Have received a sample copy of the NUMISMATIST and am greatly taken with it." J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

With The Editors.

Editor, GEO. F. HEATH, M. D., Monroe, Mich.
A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.
Associates Geo. W. Rice, 121 Monicarm St., Detroit, Mich.
W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.
B. P. Wright, M. D., 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.

What kind of coins would a coin crank coin if a coin crank could coin coins?

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene, the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

"Full many a coin from auction room I've seen, that made the proud buyer curse and tear his hair."

From "Auction Room Lyrics," by S. S. Heal.

Those who have been looking for a special coinage for the Philippines are liable to be disappointed. On January 22d. the house by a vote of 140 to 128 went back on the report of the insular committee which had reported for special coinage which we have mentioned in these pages. The substitute provides for the redemption of Mexican and Spanish silver, and after six months no coin except that of the United States shall be legal tender in the islands with the following proviso: "That all debts except those otherwise provided for in the contract, owing on the date when this act shall take effect or contracted within six months thereafter shall be payable in the silver coins now in circulation in the Philippine islands, or in the lawful money of the United States, at the rate of exchange prescribed at the time by the Philippine commission."

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that our Vice-President, A. R. Frey, last fall made pilgrimage to Hamilton and Toronto, Canada. The NUMISMATIST with its usual enterprise, got wind of this expedition and sent its special artist to these numismatic shrines, with the results depicted in this issue. We confidently expect a disclaimer on the part of the gentlemen that the pictures do not do them justice, but our artist insists that his camera never lies and that they are just as represented. If any injustice is done he will admit that the lady, (Mrs. Gibbs) has the only just claim. Mr. Frey came back advanced five degrees.

J. C. Treneman, of Ontario, writes as follows: "The American collectors look upon their 5 cent coin of 1883 as a wonder on account of so many being plated. The English then follow with their rare six-pence of 1887,

which was also plated and passed for half sovereigns. But now Canada comes forward with her "queer coin" in the shape of a five cent piece with the king's head and crown on the obverse, but on the reverse they have the crown of the late Queen Victoria. The coin will be found with and without the letter H beneath the wreath. This coin promises to become very rare on account of only a small issue and so many are being worked up into jewelry."



VICE PRES. J. GIBBS,

MRS. GIBBS,

VICE PRES. FREY.

The extra demand for this magazine the past year has exhausted our numbers for July and November. Vol. XV. will always be a good investment to those who may be fortunate enough to possess it.

Willie Holmberg of Muskegon, Mich., sent us in a subscription late last year and evidently got into the wrong pew. He writes: "I read the Nov. No. but I don't like it. It has no good stories in it. Please return my subscription. I find its only a coin collecting and advertising magazine." Willie's subscription was promptly returned.

There are too many of our readers that wish to use us to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Want us to "get after the dealers" for charging ten-per-cent on sales; say they would buy so many more but for this charge. Want us to make them more careful in their cataloguing in specifying condition: says he once bought a string of 100 Chinese cash. "A good string" the cataloguer said. The coins were mostly fair, some poor, and the dealer



VICE PRES. A. R. FREY,

S. S. HEAL.

when remonstrated with, asked him if the *string* was not good as advised? The collector admits that it was the best part of the lot. Another has been victimized by an outsider and warns us not to allow his name to come into the

Association, another thinks he has been taken advantage of in an exchange and wants the other shown up in his proper light. And so it goes. And so the NUMISMATIST will go right along in the interest of Numismatics, hoping and believing the Numismatic world will be a little better for its existence, even if all the little wrongs, imaginary and real are not righted at once.

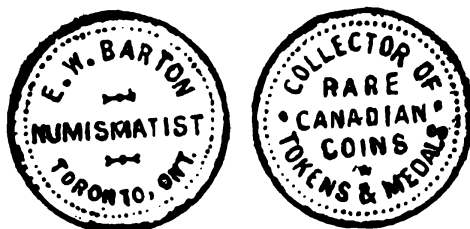
Brother W. E. Walsch of Brantford, Ontario, originates a new idea for the care and preservation of fine coins and Medals and sends us drawings and a sample with the coins enclosed. The coverings both front and back are of transparent water white sheet celluloid, and may be arranged in sheets, banneretts or booklets as ones fancy or tastes may dictate. The coins are held in place by sewing around the coin in which plain or fancy colored silk thread or small brass clips may be used. When arranged for booklets the double edges may be bound with ribbon or fancy sewing, and the sheets or leaves bound together by perforating the edges with eyelets and tying with fancy cord or small ribbon. Mr. Walsh only advises this method as suitable for amateurs, or those with small collections and claims these advantages:

Both obverse and reverse can be distinctly seen without handling the coin, they can be kept perfectly clean and at the same time handled or exhibited. Sheet celluloid is not expensive, is always transparent, tough and elastic and by keeping from frost or heat will last a life time.

We have no doubt but that this idea will find favor with some of our collectors, and when taste, ingenuity and judgment are combined, many attractive and showy results may be obtained.



The Phi Delta Phi is a secret Legal Fraternity, founded in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1869. It now has some thirty-three branches or chapters in our various seats of learning, and many of our most illustrious legal lights are members of the fraternity. Our brother, George A. Katzenberger of Greenville, O., is the general Secretary-Treasurer of the organization and sends us one of his nice medals for which we thank him.



Brother Burton of Toronto, sends us the latest numismatic card, which as usual we are pleased to illustrate. The metal is German silver.

Several hundred subscriptions expired with our December issue and if prompt renewals and words of encouragement count for anything, the editor of *The Numismatist* should be supremely happy and we are; at the same time we appreciate the measure of our responsibility to our readers and the fulfillment of the expectations for the year at hand. The history of this magazine has ever been one of progress, and we wish each one of our readers could see a copy of our little four page bi-monthly issue of our first year, 1888, and go along with us the years between of trials and disappointments, through clouds and storms into sunshine. Some of you have been with us all this time we wish we knew just how many, and to these and others, who have embarked with us in our venture and who have cheered us on with words of encouragement, the science, our present large number of readers, and we might add, our Association, are all indebted to *The Numismatist* as it is today. And yet the years bring with them regrets, and as we go back in retrospect we miss from among us many who have sworn fealty that have fallen out by the wayside. Who may know the influence that have caused this? who can but believe that no ordinary matters could have caused one to drop out of sight in a study so fascinating and enchanting as numismatics, and those who have once tasted at the fount or worshipped at the shrine can hardly understand. Others have wrapped the draperies of their couch about them and laid down to pleasant dreams. Peace to their ashes. We would like to recall each by name for some of them we knew personally and held in the highest esteem. If in that bright realm towards which we are rapidly drifting, there be not some distinctive feeling something that will not bring us a little closer together because we have become a little closer, a little kindlier to one another here, a more than an ordinary fellow feeling, then our conception of the future state and future happiness is somewhat erroneous and we shall be disappointed.

This is the season of the year when we are always compelled to part company with some of our readers, and while the gap is always more than filled, still the part with them will regret. To the editorial mind there comes an insinuation that in some way we have not come up to their expectations. The fancies that fill the minds of some collectors are too various and vague to be entirely satisfied with a magazine attempting to cover the great science of numismatics in all its branches and ramifications. Some desire information only on our U. S. coinage; some delight in store cards, medals, etc., others do not want them: some only find the pabulum they desire in Canadian

coins and tokens. Some revel in the coinages of ancient people, others see no beauty in those old coins or use in living in the dead past. Some feast in the intricacies and oddities of Oriental lands; others cannot understand them and will not try. Some think we should cater more to the novitiate; others that we are not erudite enough; and so it goes and ever will we presume. The editor remembers the old fable of the father, son, and ass going to market, and shall be content in continuing to give the greatest good to the greatest number and be satisfied with the approbation of the ninety-five per cent. of his readers who appreciate the difficulties that beset the numismatic editors pathway.

The first consignment of \$50,000 of the Louisiana Purchase souvenir gold dollars were received in St. Louis on Dec. 22nd. The consignment is held at the sub-treasury there subject to the orders of the secretary of the treasury. They will be turned over to the Exposition officials as soon as they have complied with the requirements of the law governing their issue.

The Chapmans on Feb. 5th will sell at auction the collections of Elisha Turner, Torrington, Conn., Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ont., Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y. and two smaller collections. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Auction sales of coins are now pretty regularly held in N. Y., Boston, St. Louis and Chicago.

We have received the announcement, that on Dec. 16 1902, our Mr. Joseph Hooper came over to America. and at Rochester, N. Y. was united in marriage to Mrs. Grace W. Shaw. The editorial benediction is extended to our associate and his bride. May they live long and prosper.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

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THE NUMISMATIST

MARCH
1903

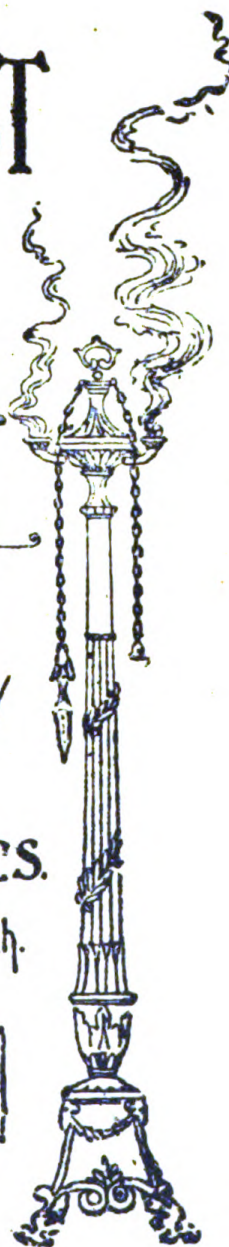
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Vol. XVI.



No. 3.



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CONTENTS.

Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated...</i>)	
A First Bronze of Augustus.....	69-72
A Contortionate Coin of Nero.....	73-75
Addenda to Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893. Daniel F. Howorth.	
(<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	76-83
Disinfecting the Coinage.....	83
The Beard Money of Peter the Great. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	84-85
The Appeal of an Amateur. By One.....	86-88
Would Have Money Washers in the Banks.....	88
The American Numismatic Association.....	89-90
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	90-92
Advertisements.....	93-100

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1903.

NO 3.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

B. P. WRIGHT, M. D.

XL.

A FIRST BRONZE OF AUGUSTUS.



Obv. Laureated head of Augustus sinister. Legend; DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.

Rev. Two capricorns supporting civic wreath of oak. Within the wreath is a three line inscription, "O. B. | CIVIS | SER" which can be restored as "ob cives servatos"—"(money) struck in honor of." The I long

being substituted for E in cives, which is of common occurrence. In the left field is the letter "S" and in the right "C." These letters when found on Roman coins denote "Senatus consulto" "by decree of the senate."

Beneath the capricorns is a globe which is placed above the rudder of a vessel, these according to Stevenson refer to the horoscope of Augustus.

Sestertius or First Brass, size 22

Caius Octavius Caepias was born Sept. 23, A. U. 691 or 63 B. C., in the village of Velitre. His mother Atia (or as some writers say Maia) was the wife of Caius Octavius, a small tradesman and the son of a baker. A few months before the nativity of Augustus, P. Nigidius Figulus, a celebrated astrologer is said to have foretold and recorded in the Sibylline scrolls "that a ruler would soon be born. That nature would perform a miracle and produce a prince to govern the world." The Senate learning of this, decreed that all male children born during the year should be killed. Atia dreamed that "her body was scattered to the stars and encompassed the universe." Not knowing how to interpret such a singular dream she sought the temple of Apollo, and chancing to fall asleep she was embraced by the sacred serpent (Agathodaemon,) upon awakening she seemed to know what had happened, and purified." When she could no longer conceal her condition she ceased visiting the baths. Atia, who was a niece to Julius Caesar, lived in Velitre, a small town not far from Rome, and while she was pregnant a fearful storm arose, lightning flashed and enveloped the town, after the storm had passed its walls were found to have been blasted. The inhabitants sought the sacred oracle to learn the import. They were informed that a "*Ruler of the world would come forth from Velitre.*" Also about this time Octavius, the putative father of Augustus, dreamed that he was the father of a "heaven-born son who grasped the thunderbolt and sceptre and wore the radiant robe of Jupiter." Desiring to ascertain what this could mean he traveled to Thrace to consult Dionysius, (Liber Pater) and when the sacred libation of wine was poured upon the altar "it blazed into a flame and ascended to high heaven." This miracle never occurred before save once when Alexander the Great had offered libation on the same altar. Octavius returned filled with awe and wonder; soon after his wife gave birth to a son, who as C. Drusus relates, "while yet a babe left his cradle and ascended to the house top and faced the rising sun," when this divine boy was able to speak he "hushed to silence some fierce, clamorous, wild animals." At the age of 12 Augustus was able to speak Greek, and at 16 he was sent to study at Epirus in the temple of Apollonia, while there he met Theogenes, the astrologer, who was one of the "wise men of the age," as soon as he had cast the horoscope of Augustus, exclaimed, *ΥΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ*—the Son of God, and fell down and worshiped him, in memory of this event Augustus in after years caused coins to be struck with the capricorns, this sign being his natal zodiac. As Julius Caesar had no male issue he watched the growth and education of Augustus with great solicitude and he is reported to have given him personal instructions in military affairs, and adopted him as his own son and heir. Augustus was at Apollonia

when the news of the assassination of Julius Caesar reached him in March, 44 B. C. and forthwith set out for Rome, when he landed at Brundisium he learned the contents of his uncle's will and assumed the name Caesar. He avowed his purpose of avenging the murder of his benefactor. This had to be accomplished with extraordinary skill. Yet Augustus was but a youth and had powerful and dangerous enemies to contend with. There was the republican party and the all powerful Antony, with his followers. Augustus with great tact determined to use one faction to crush the other, hence he made overtures to the leaders of the popular party which were well received. Two legions joining his cause the senate then conferred upon him the title of Praetor. He defeated Antony and caused him to flee across the Alps, this gave Augustus the command of the troops, and with these he was soon able to grasp the reins of power, and as soon as this had been accomplished he turned his attention toward avenging the murder of his adopted father. "Lucius Antony. (brother of Marc) Canutius C. Flavius, Clodius Bithynicius together with over 300 senators and other nobles were immolated as human sacrifices upon an altar erected for that purpose." Augustus himself was present and his reply to one and all was "you must die," when the poor victims shrieked for mercy. After this Augustus proved a wise and for the times a humane ruler. He changed the calendar—the old name of the month, Sextiles, was changed to Augustus in honor of this event. The people called him "Divine Caesar" and Horace calls him "Maia's winged child," "Father and guardian of the human race," "The Living God."

Also in Virgil, Aeneid VI, 789-793 we read:

"This is the Caesar and the Holy Family
Spanning the spacious axle of heaven,
This is He, whom thou has often heard promised thee
Augustus Caesar Son of God, who
Shall restore the Golden Age to Latium."

The Roman Senate also recognized him as the forefold and expected "Sacrosant" *i. e.* the Messiah. The reason given for this is that a thunderbolt striking one of his statues effaced the letter C from the title Caesar, leaving ÆSAR or ÆSUR, which in the Etruscan tongue denotes Deus or God.

It is a curious co-incident that the hieroglyphic "AS-AR" is one Egyptian form of Osiris so that after the thunderbolt had erased the letter C from the name Caesar we have almost one way of writing "Asar" the name of the supreme God of Egypt, another name of Osiris is "Har-Iu," "Har" denotes Lord, God, ruler, etc. "Iu" is dual, duplicating, doubling or compounding nature's *i. e.* mortal and divine. "Iu" is also the equivalent of "Au" with the meaning of am, be, exist, to be, etc. These letters being the first in the name of Augustus, the one who was foretold by prophecy "to be" *i. e.*, to be born of a compound nature of half God from Apollo and half mortal from Maia his "virgin wife mother

Smith's Classical Dictionary under the heading of Caesar, says, "it is probably connected with the Latin word *Caes-ar-ies* and the Sanscrit *Kesa* hair, for it is in accordance with the Roman custom for a surname to be given to an individual from some peculiarity in his personal appearance." While the above statement is in the main correct our learned author might have bottomed the subject more fully had he gone to the root of the matter. The hieroglyphic *Ser* "the hairy" from which is obtained *Sire* in English, *Sar*, in Akkadian, *Sarru* in Assyrian, *Sar* in Persian, *Tzar* in Russian, *Sur* in Hindi, *Sar* in Gaelic, *Kaiser* in German, etc., derive their primary significance from the hair which was at first the sign of the procreative power of the virile male, the pubescent head of the tribe; the first form of leader or ruler which has passed into the various types of kings as rulers of men and nations. When Julius Caesar was removed from his mother the bystanders are said to have remarked that a "new ruler had come upon earth," because he was long-haired at birth. Thus we learn that the hair from remote antiquity has been an emblem of virility and reproduction. The natural antithesis being baldness, to deprive of the hair was to degrade and humiliate, "shaving the head is the symbolic act of rendering non-virile, monkish, unsexual, whether applied to the pubes, head or crown, as it was in Egypt and still is in the cult of the virgin mother and her impubescent Bambino in Rome, (Massey, Typology of primitive customs p 101.)

Ser, Sir and Sar were names of Sut Typhon in his aspect of Sirius or Sothis the Dog Star, the first male type of the boy born from the Mythical Great mother, hence the dog star was the primordeal type of the first god of mythology and has furnished the type for the rulers of men from remotest antiquity down to the present day, which we retain in our word "*Sir*." Another connecting link is the capricorn found on the reverse of this coin. These were the sea-goat, a type of Sut-Anubis which is still retained as one of the signs of the zodiac. Alex. Del Mar, p. 175 "*Worship of Augustus Caesar*" states that the cross (†) and the Crux Ansata were the epigraphic symbols of Augustan Cult. This statement appears to be an error, for from his character of God we would expect the tau (T) cross to denote the three-fold nature ascribed to Augustus or a triadic symbol instead of the tetradic sign of the Chi (X) cross. The Crux Ansata or the ankh sign of life we would expect and can accept Del Mar's statement concerning this symbol as it is in perfect accord with the attributes assigned Augustus by the Cult.

This civic wreath of oak commemorated on this coin is said to have been presented Augustus by the goddess of Cybele (Ku be le) and denotes the "Savior of the people." There is a cameo (mentioned by C. W. King) that represents Cybele placing a civic-crown on the head of Augustus. Suetonius states that Augustus died on the 14th calends of Sept., aged 76. Another miracle occurred at his death. His uncle, the Great Julius Caesar descended from Olympus to meet his departing spirit and conduct it back to the circle of the assembled Gods.

XLI.



A CONTORTIONATE COIN OF NERO.

A rare and unusual class of coins or medals are described by the authors as "*Contortionate Coins*." The following account is abridged from "*A Dictionary of Roman Coins*" by S. W. Stevenson, F. S. A. In Latin works they hold a foremost place among the *psuedo moneta* of olden times. They are a little larger than "First Brass" or medallion size, struck with low relief, but the most distinguishing mark is a deeply engraved circle on the outer edge of both obverse and reverse. The subject on the obverse often bears no connection with that of the reverse, most of the *Contortionates* bears a monogram or various figures on the obverse. The most common being that of a palm branch which is not in the relief but is cut into the coin. The reverses have been arranged under five heads, viz: 1, Mythological; 2, Historical; 3, Types relating to Illustrious Persons, Heroes, Heroines and Kings; 4, types relating to men of renown for their learning, as Homer, etc.; 5, Public Spectacles. The following is a contortionate of Nero:

Obv. Head of Nero facing the right, in front of the face is the usual palm branch cut into the surface. The legend, "NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GER P. M. TRP IMP P. P." Translation, Nero, Claudius, Caesar, Augustus Germanicus, Pontiff Maximus exercising tribunitian power, Imperator Father of his Country. The engraved circle or furrow cuts into the letters of the legend so that the outer half of each letter is effaced, making the reading somewhat difficult.

Rev. A large serpent coiled upwards from the roots of a tree trunk. In front of the serpent is an altar upon which is the sacred fire with a triangular flame.

This reverse belongs to the Mythological class, for we have here the great mythical serpent of antiquity depicted. As a symbol the serpent was primordial and universal, as wide-spread as night or darkness itself. Venerated in all continents and islands of the remote seas, encircling and embracing

the whole wide world, for the first men whose ideas were few and their reasoning powers undeveloped, considered all natural phenomena that could not be understood as due to the agency of the supernatural and as the full typology of the serpent would require volumes, one of its particular phases is a symbol of time and will be sufficient for the present. Hor-Apollo says of the serpent: "It moreover every year puts off its old age with its skin * " and comes forth like the new year, young and repristinated. This is the good phase or type called Agathodaemon. The second type was the "Bad Black Serpent," the evil one of external phenomena called Kakodaemon. The third phase or type was the evil in physical domain. The satan or devil in the moral or spiritual sense called the Apophis, whose type was Sut, as the boy born of the mother before the fatherhood was established. Sut is now the representative of the personal satan of theology, who was in ancient times considered as the Apophis monster, the A k h e k h of darkness who swallowed the light of sun each night.

In Stevenson's Dictionary of Roman Coins, page 733 may be found this statement: "A serpent folded around an EGG placed on an altar appears on a first brass of the Eppia family. The signification of which type Havercamp has attempted to explain with various conjectures no way satisfactory to the judgment of Eckhel, who in turn displays as usual his learning and research, but perhaps not with his accustomed success in solving THE ENIGMA OF THE SNAKE AND EGG."

The hieroglyphics will throw light on this "enigma." Time was the foundation of an established order of things. Time renewed itself, likewise the serpent also renewed itself, hence we find Time as Seb and the serpent were one. The serpent in bringing its head and tail together formed the circle symbol that denoted endless continuity, time with-out end or eternity. Time was first reckoned in Egypt by the revolutions of the constellation of the Great Bear and the heliacal rising of the dog star Sothis, this was ideographed as the gigantic serpent Agathodaemon, depositing an egg *i. e.*, the egg being the symbol of one revolution or the beginning of the new year.

The serpent lays eggs and coils itself around them for incubation, hence the snake was a type of the gestator just as the Great Bear was said to beget the years. Also in the Ritual we learn that the god Ptah was the figure of time cycles and made "the EGGS of the sun and moon to vivify." This being only another form of the year. The sun and moon being used instead of the Great Bear, but here the egg is also used as the solid figure of a circle of Time. Again when the serpent Draconis turned once around the Pole-star it was said to have "revolved its eye and to have layed an egg." This egg was then

* In Rabbinic tradition it is related that after the eating of the forbidden fruit God caused the old serpent to shed his skin and out of this the Creator fashioned clothing for Adam and Eve.

the symbol of the primary year in Heaven. *The egg of the serpent was a year.* Age and Egg may thus be considered as synonymous as a type of renewal. This type of renewal is the origin of the "Egg of Easter."

The Druids also made use of this sign and said "the serpent evolved an egg at a particular moment on one night of the year." The three winter months were figured as the sloughing of the serpent. The inundation in Egypt lasted three months and was called the "*Burial of the Serpent*," during which time it was said "*to be blind*. In an Egyptian calendar we are told that on December 19th *serpents become blind* and on March 24th they *open their eyes*." Now if for serpents we read "*year*" it will give us the dual symbol of the Two Truths of Periodicity which were represented by three months inundation and nine months of gestation. The month of "Mesore" was the month of the "Re-Birth of the year" or the seed time which was when the serpent "opened its eyes" or about May 15th.

The early Egyptians did not at first measure time by weeks. Their minds had not attained the development necessary for this reckoning. They took simple types like the overflow of the Nile, which the dog-star foretold. The inundation lasted three months, which was followed by three times three months for seed time and harvests hence we find the formula 3×3 (3x3) denoted "one circle cut off" or as we would say, "one year." The Mother, Child and Father constituted the first Trinity in the religion of the Sut-Typhonian Cult, the mother was a type of the Nile, both produced, both represented periodicity; both were known, both had signs set in the heavens. The constellation of the Great Bear was the symbol of the mother and "her pointer-hand," her boy Sut or Sothis, the dog star, the Nile sign of inundation.

An altar denotes a sanctuary or a stand where sacrifices are made. The first altar of sacrifice was erected with the desire of future favors, but altars were also erected with feelings of gratitude for dangers past, "and Noah builded an altar to the Lord." The natural type of an altar was the "Mount of the Four Corners" and served as a place of refuge.

The first "Four Corners" represented the four cardinal points of the compass. Then the four sacred Elements of Existence, *i. e.* Water, Fire, Air, Earth. These elements had representatives in the four quarters of heaven. The North was presided over by Ursa Major, but as the Gt. Bear was unknown to the Egyptians the Hippopotamus or Water Cow was the sign of "Water," Sothis the fiery dog star; the "South," the sign of "Fire." The Kaf Ape of the "East" the sign of breath or "Air," the Apap Serpent of Darkness of the "West" was the sign of "Earth."

"We take a daily, two weeklies, and four monthlies, but your magazine beats them all. I suppose because I am a crank in that line accounts for it."
J. R. Christopher, Lake Geneva, Wis.

ADDENDA TO SCOTT'S COPPER COIN CATALOGUE OF 1893.

Being a Record of the Minor Issues up to 1903, With
a Few Omissions From the Above Catalogue.

Daniel F. Howorth, F. S. A. Scot. Author of *Coins and Tokens of the
English Colonies, etc., etc.*, Assisted by John F. Jones,
Jamestown, N. Y.

Continued From Page 42.

ASIA.

PERSIA. (p 159.)

MUZAFFER-ED-DIN. 1895.--



7	1318 A. H.	1 Shahi.	(25 Dinars.)	Nickel.	Lion and Sun.
8	"	2 "	(50 ")	"	" " " "

JAPAN. (p 160.)

9	(1898)	1 Sen.	New type, Flower, etc.
10	"	3 "	Nickel. New type, Flower, etc.

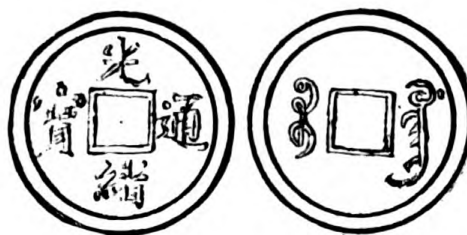
COREA. (p. 160.)



- 4 5 Mun. Similar.
 5 (1893) 1 Fun. Brass, Dragon, etc.
 6 " $\frac{1}{2}$ Yang. Nickel. " "
 7 " 5 Fun. Copper " "

CHINA. (p. 161.)

KUANG. HSU. 1875-



- 14 Cash. Brass. New type, four characters on obverse.
 15 " " " " " two " " "



- 16 (1900) 1 Cent Copper. Kwang-tung.



- 17 (1900) 5 Cash. Copper. Kiang-soo.
 18 " 10 " " "

BRITISH INDIA. (p. 182.)

BARODA; (British Protectorate.)



- 1 1288 A. H. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pice. Sword, Native Inscriptions, etc.
 2 " 1-12 Anna " " " "
 3 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " "



- 4 (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ Pice. Sword, native inscriptions, etc.
 5 " 1-12 Anna " " " "
 6 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " "



- 7 (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ Pice. New Coinage, native inscriptions, etc.
 8 " 1-12 Anna " " " "
 9 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " "

BIKNIR.

- 1 1895 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pice. Bust of Queen Victoria as Empress, etc.
 2 " $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna " " " " "

DEWAS.

- 1 1888 1-12 Anna. Bust of the Queen-Empress to left, etc. (S. B. Senior Branch.)
 2 1888 $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna. Bust of the Queen-Empress to left, etc. (S. B. Senior Branch.)
 3 1888 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pice. Bust of the Queen-Empress to left, etc. (J. B. Junior Branch.)
 4 1888 $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna. Bust of the Queen-Empress to left, etc. (J. B. Junior Branch.)



DAHR.

1	1888	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pice.	Bust of the Queen-Empress to left, etc.
2	"	1-12 Anna	" " " " " " " "
3	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " " " " " " "

PORTUGUESE INDIA. (p. 165.)

CHARLES I. (Portugal) 1889-

29	1901	1-12 Tanga.	Head of King, etc.
30	"	$\frac{1}{8}$	" " " " " "
31	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " " " " "
32	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" " " " " "

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. (p. 163)



4. 1895 1 Cent. Similar to last, but legend reads, "Un Centieme de Piastre.

(1-10 Piastre) instead of Republique Francaise.



- 5 1897 1 Cash (Sapeque) similar to 1 but reads Indo-Chine Francaise
 6 1896 1 Cent. New type with hole in centre.

SIAM. (p. 166.)

- 13 (1898) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents. Nickel. Elephant, etc.
 14 " 5 " " " "
 15 " 10 " " " "
 16 " 20 " " " "

(Now withdrawn from circulation.)

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.



- 1 1894 1 Pfennig. Inscription and value.
 2 " 2 " " " "



- 3 " 10 " Bird of Paradise, etc.
 SARAWAK. (p. 167.)



- 7 1895 1 Cent. Head of C. Brooke, Rajah, etc. Hole in centre.
JOHORE.



- 1 1311 A. H. $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna. Native characters, etc.

MUSCAT.

FESSUL-BIN-TURKEE.



- 1 1311 A. H. $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna. View of castle, native inscription, etc.



- 2 1312 A. H. $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna.
3 1315 A. H. " Similar.

DUTCH EAST INDIES. (p. 168.)

WILHELMINA, 1890.—

- 38 1899 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. Type of 26 28.
39 " 1 " " " "
40 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

HAWAII. (p. 169.)

2 1881 5 cents. Nickel, Head, etc.

PUBLISHERS NOTE:—

This installment concludes the Addenda to Scotts Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893. In this connection the publisher thanks the many for their expressed appreciation of the articles. Through an unfortunate misunderstanding of the nature of the coins, Haiti was represented on page 12. The coins and copy were sent us by Mr. Jones, and as these pieces did not appear in Mr. Howorth's list of Apochryphal or expurgated coins, as published in this magazine July 1892, he was perhaps led to believe that the coins were a legitimate issue. We are glad to publish Mr. Howorth's letter in the matter.

To the Editor, "THE NUMISMATIST."

I am sorry to find amongst the first installment of Addenda to "Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue" an inclusion which has not my authority at all; and which will, I fear, detract from the value of the whole article. The coins of Hayti figured and described on page 12 are not authentic. They belong to a group of coins made simply for sale to collectors, which have been exposed years ago in your "Numismatist," and which my friend Mr. Lyman H. Low was careful to exclude from the Scott Co.'s catalogues, and to "pillory" in any other catalogues with which he had any dealings. As my name stands at the head of the article, I must beg you to kindly print this note at the earliest opportunity, if the "herring pond" did not intervene I should be glad to read and revise the proofs.

I am very truly yours,

DANIEL F. HOWORTH.

Ashton-under-Lyne. Jan, 20th, 1903.

Disinfecting The Coinage.

A singular new departure in sanitary precaution is reported from Warsaw, where the municipality, in an access of zeal for the public health, have decreed that all small silver coins which have been in circulation for a certain time shall be called in and disinfected. The City Fathers have acted for the public good, and have met with the usual want of appreciation. Nobody will have anything to do with the refurbished coins. Tradesmen, railway and tram officials all look askance on them as spurious.—*Russki Listock*.

The Beard Money of Peter the Great.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Among the many reforms that Peter the Great inaugurated was the prohibition of beards, but in order to understand the situation clearly a few words are necessary.

The Russian like all of their oriental neighbors had a deep veneration for the beard; they let it grow long and kept it carefully combed, it also was a matter of their religion. The rest of Europe at this time had done away, to a large extent with the custom. Peter in his travels in Holland and England had grown familiar with the shaven face and considered the beard a needless appendage. Especially with the soldiers. It might also be said that Peter had a very scant beard himself, which may have biased him somewhat. However on his return to Russia in 1698 his first reform was against the beards. In this he had a hard proposition to contend with, for the vogue to go shaven had begun to creep in among the upper class and the church had threatened it with its ban. A prince had been disposed of office in the previous reign and in 1681 the Patriarch threatened to excommunicate not only those who shaved their beards, but all those who had intercourse with them; circulars had been published denouncing such habits as being practiced among heretics. By these fulminations it can be seen that shaving was considered a danger.

The Tzar arrived in Moscow August 25, 1698 and the next day began his crusade by shearing the beards of his courtiers and all those who entered his presence. A little later decrees were issued that all Russians except the clergy should be shaven. Stern opposition confronted him and finding that the people would not shave under the influence of a simple regulation to that effect, he assessed a tax upon beards. A small sum was fixed for the peasantry, and taxes up to a hundred roubles a year for the other classes. When they paid this tax they received a bronze or silver token which they were bound to wear about the neck and renew every year or have the old one counterstamped.

We will now describe the chief varieties of the copper tokens. The first issued were round and the second series square.



1. Obv. "Beard money" in Russian, in two lines, under it a thick flowing beard. Border dotted.

Rev. Year 1707 in Russian, which is equal to 1699.

2. Obv. "Beard money" in Russian in two lines, under it a nose, mouth, moustache and beard, all in a saw tooth border.

Rev. Year 1705 in Russian in two lines. Above the imperial double headed eagle. (For this coin see cut which is twice the size of the coin.) This latter comes counterstamped with a double headed eagle.



3. In centre "a tax token for the beard," in Russian, and date 1724—all in a decorated border.

Rev. Blank, except for a similar border.

Around the edge in Russian "the beard is an unnecessary burden." A square coin.

4. The same except date 1725.

5. Obv. Similar to above.

Rev. Centre blank, around the border the inscription same as around the edge of the above.

The Appeal of An Amateur.

BY ONE.

Continued from Page 47.

Thus are our ideals shattered. The years roll by and our lad grows to manhood; he plunges into all the pleasures of life but soon tires of them. The time comes when he does not care to go out every night and finds that he feels better the next day by going to bed early. This habit grows on him by degrees and he wonders why he never tried it before. He rumages among his old belongings, reminiscences of his collecting days, and comes across some old coin books, and sighs as he thinks of the time elapsed since first he read them. They remind him of his first love and he wonders where she is, and laughs as he remembers how his mania for collecting coins died out.

He muses to himself, would he be better off if he had paid more attention to the collecting of coins and less to theatre ticket coupons and dance programmes. He moves uneasily in his chair and wonders if his mania for numismatics did really die. He retires, but not to sleep, for his thoughts are in the past. He resolves that on the morrow he will search about the house for any old coins that he might have overlooked when he sold out. With this good resolution, tired nature asserts herself, and he drops off to sleep-to dream.

He dreams that the goddess Numisma come to him, and in her company, they visit the numismatic heaven. There he sees old and young busily engaged in the reading of books and examining the contents of cases and cabinets, which a closer inspection shows him to contain coins. One peculiarity that attracts his attention, is that while there are a large number of people they do not mingle, but, instead walk up to a case or cabinet and compare the specimens with such as they have, and if their specimen proves to be unique, they place it back in their girdle and a satisfied smile illumines their countenance.

The goddess explains that this is one of the faults of all who enter that heaven, that instead of being satisfied to contribute to the pleasures of others, they gloat over the knowledge of possessing a coin that is not even in the cabinets of heaven.

The goddess, acting as guide, explains that the coins in the cabinets of heaven are those taken from those collectors that have been assigned to hades, and boasts of the extensive collection of coins in her charge, but states that the ones formerly owning them would not embellish heaven as well as the coins, for they were mostly purveyors on earth.

The goddess further explains another peculiarity; that most of the inmates eagerly watch the gate and rush at each new comer, asking him what he has got to sell, what he wants to buy, and then try and sell him such of their specimens they do not care for, representing them to be rarities and always in demand with new comers. The new ones are so troubled in this manner that they do not enjoy the surroundings, and many of them have a strong desire to quit the place. The goddess tells him that such practices are also prevalent on earth. The truth of this comes to him so forcibly that he awakens in a profuse perspiration and wonders to himself if it is of such stuff dreams are made.

The next day he decides to buy a job lot of coins somewhere to see if he can find the same pleasure in them as of old. He looks up the old man that he purchased from years ago and finds him still at the old stand. He buys a few dollars worth, takes them home and examines them. Somehow or other the numismatic fire is slow to burn. Instead he argues, "what is the use, life is too short to bother with such stuff," and he throws them into a box and lays them aside. But try as he will, the dream and the old coins seem to haunt and follow him.

When last at the dealers, he saw a copy of THE NUMISMATIST lying on the counter and he examined it. The dealer told him that it was a good thing to have on hand if one is collecting coins, as it would keep him posted on matters going on in the numismatic world; he also told him of an Association of coin collectors that it would be to his advantage to belong to. He sent for a copy of the journal, read it through and kind of liked it so that he subscribed for it. He also joined the Association and got so interested in them both that he is actually disappointed if his magazine is not at his home by the first of every month.

As soon as his name appeared in the Association journal he began to get catalogues and circulars on coins, and letters came to him from all parts offering him collections of coins which "were left by my father who was collecting for many years. I don't know the value of the coins, but a friend of mine who does, says they are easily worth ten dollars," etc.

When first he started out collecting, as has been stated, his desire was to own all the kinds of coins ever issued, but it was an instance where the old saw, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise" could be applied. In starting out again he resolves to collect on a different line, but as to just what lines he is as yet undecided, and would like to know what others in his dilemma would do. The highest ambition a numismatist can have, in his mind, is to have one of each variety of coins ever issued but such a dream is hopeless and his ideas turn to some specialty. To his mind the choosing of a specialty is the transformation of an amateur to a professional, still he feels his inability to decide as to what class to choose should he take up special lines.

APPEAL.

Now my great and good friends, ye coin collectors of the world, help us amateurs. Here we are just starting out, full of ambition and hope, irrevocably in love with our coins, yet realizing that we must curb our ambition or go down with the wreck. Most people are methodical, and I trust I am. I want to apply method in my coin collecting. As it is now, I lay aside a certain sum each month to expend in coins and this amount is never exceeded. I buy nearly everything I see and the result is that I have only a miscellaneous lot of coins to show for my time and money. I also have a certain time that I call my coin time and I feel disappointed if I fail to keep my date or time with them. Now it might be pleasant to continue in this way always, but I have forebodings that I shall some time throw the whole thing up in the air unless I can get my collection within certain defined limits, for at the pace I am going my collection is increasing at such a rate, that the time must soon come when I shall not be able to attend to it.

What I would be glad to know is this: if you have a specialty that satisfies you, let us amateurs know what it is, and the reasons why you prefer your particular line. I would also like to know, what in your opinion constitutes a representative collection of coins. If you are old in the science, or to use our own vernacular, one that has gone through "proof" in your babyhood. "uncirculated" in your childhood; "very fine" in your kindergarten days, "fine" in your school days; "very good" (?) in your college days; "good" in starting your career, "very fair" in establishing it; "fair," in retiring, and at present "worn smooth" and expecting to be soon "called in as unfit for circulation." To you is this appeal particularly addressed; what would be your specialty, and why, if you were proof just once again?

Would Have Money Washers in the Banks.

St. Louis Republic—"If the bankers of the country only knew the great difference a little soap and water makes in a dirty bank note there would be more clean money in circulation," said a Treasury official this evening.

"If you have never seen the operation, just spread a soiled note out upon a marble slab and use a small brush that has been well soaped and go to work scrubbing, lightly, of course. But a few strokes are necessary to secure a clean note. I give my personal attention to all the paper money brought into my household, and I tell you I feel repaid for the little work it causes.

"I can see every reason why there should be a person employed in the banking houses for this particular duty. Certainly the neglect in doing so gives ample cause for complaint from the patrons concerning the dirty, oily notes that are too frequently handed to them. They may be full of germs, which, of course, are dangerous and this risk could be easily eliminated by the simple use of soap and water.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

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 1st Vice President, A. R. Frye, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2nd Vice President, Jeremiah Gibbs, 107 East King St. Hamilton, Ont.
 Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
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 Librarian and Curator S. C. Stevens, 69 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
 Counterfeit Detector: Chas. Stigerwalt, 130 East King St, Lancaster,

Penn.

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DECEASED.

John B. Brevoort.

RESIGNED.

W. F. Sandrock.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

69, Jacob Weigel, Station A. North Pasadena, Cal.
 94, Archie L. Doherty, 106 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
 108, Frank R. Ebright, 806 15th Ave. North. Seattle, Wash.
 249, Geo. T. Hart, 14 Moulton St. West Lynn, Mass.
 318 Cecilia Goldsmidt, 811 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 476, U. F. Koolman, Care Morton House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

484, Emerson J. Snider; 485, C. W. Best; 486, E. A. Crow; 487, C. A. Niconlin; 488, Rob't V. Morse; 490, C. N. Royce; 491, Frank R. Gable; 492, Jos. H. Oddy; 493, James Ten Eyck; 494, Geoffrey C. Adams; 495, Walter R. Hick.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received prior to April 1st. they will be declared elected.

J. B. Nicklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Charles A. Lyerly, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. C. Wood, Delaware, Ohio.

Vouchers: H. E. Buck and the Secretary.

F. N. DeLaMater, 316 E. Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kan.

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I have the honor to report that the unpriced coin sale catalogues belonging to the Association are now offered for sale, the proceeds to be applied to the use and benefit of the Library. The following lots will be offered at the uniform price of five cents per copy, carriage extra.

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This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

WANTED—To purchase for cash \$1, 1/2, 1, and 50; California gold coins, Colorado and Mormon gold coins; fine or rare U. S. \$1, and 3 gold coins. Will pay good prices. B. G. Johnson, 1814 a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: U. S. Medals, Jackson Tokens, Store Cards, War Tokens, English and Australian Tokens, Centennial cards and foreign copper coins, also a few Coin Sale Catalogues, for any of the above not in my collection. All letters answered. C. A. Mathis, Greenwood, Nebr.

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To EXCHANGE: Church Communion Tokens of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for those of Ontario and Quebec, or for sale. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

WANTED: Three Dollar Gold of 1854 D, 1873, '75, '76, '77. Will exchange 1855, 1861, '66, '68, '71, '80, '88, '89, for same. A. W. Crans, 1707 Grand Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

To EXCHANGE: 100 genuine Colonial and Continental bills for varieties I lack. 730 var. Confederate bills for others; gold coins and coin catalogues wanted. A. P. Wylie, Triumph, Ill.

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WANTED: 1794 and 1838 silver dollars. A. W. Crans, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED: Have you any scarce Cadian varieties? If so let me know and we will surely make a deal. Number according to Bret's work. Any correspondence will be promptly answered. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED—Works on Papal Coins and Medals. Address, J. M. Potichke 689 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Mich.

FREE—To any collector of coins sending me his name and address and ten cents to defray postage, I will send, free, one copy of "The Frey-Frossard Copper Coins of the U. S. Prices realized at auctions during 1900-01." This work is now out of print and this offer expires on March 25. G. C. Adams, Box 21, Madison Square, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—We have a correspondent in Europe who is desirous of obtaining both Scott's Silver and Copper catalogues of coins. Address with prices and condition. Dr. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

To EXCHANGE—For the best offer in old coins, Breton's work on Canadian Coins and Tokens. In the finest condition. Guy Clark, Woodstock, O.

WANTED—Dollars of 1794, 1838 and 1851. Half dollars of 1794, '96, 1807, bust to left, 1808, '09, '52, '54, '60, '62, '66 no motto, '72 these must be uncirculated or proof; 1894, '95, '98, 1900, '01 these must be in proof. Quarter dollars; 1796, 1805, '07, '24, 41, '42, '46, '52, '53 no arrows, '66, '66, no motto, '69 '83, '89. These must be uncirculated or proofs. 1895, '96 '98, '99, 1900, '01. These must be proofs. Three cent pieces, 1863, '64, '65 uncirculated or proofs only. Address, J. L. Care of NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED: Mormon gold and private issues of gold in general, all seeing eye either denomination, also coin of Martin Luther. Geo. C. Arnold, Adelaide, Ave., Providence, R. I.

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To EXCHANGE: I will give 75 Trade checks, mint, for either Low's Hard Times Tokens or Breton's Canadian Coins and Tokens; last editions or will give coins catalogued at \$2.50 for either. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana

FOR SALE: Gold dollars, fine, \$1.85. Octagon, extra fine, \$3.50. Three dollar pieces, fine, \$3.85. Silver 50 cent pieces from 1807 to 1839, fine, only 70 cents. Geo. H. Burfiend, 1003 G. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

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FOR SALE: California gold, \$20.00, 1855, Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, California. \$20 U. S. Assay office S. F. Both coins are in very good condition but show a little wear from circulation. Send us your bids, the highest bidder gets them. Address D. H. Landis, Windom, Pa.

FOR SALE: Having bought the collection of the late James Holden of Marietta, O., rich in proof sets, also the collection of Neff H. Rode of Reading Pa. I have a few duplicate pieces and proof sets for sale. Will sell cheap. Address H. S. Williams, 154 Bell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE: My proof sets in silver and nickel; or will exchange them for nice U. S. or foreign stamps. Address Erwin C. Ward, Supt. Truant School, Springfield, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE: A collection of Revenue stamps, catalogue value \$100 to exchange for a coin collection or part of it. Erastus Cornell Box 99, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED: Will pay fifty cents each for any of the following numbers of the NUMISMATIST: July 1893, Sept. 1898 and June 1901, J. D. B. F. McKenzie, Chatham, N. B., Canada.

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WANTED: Canadian Coins. Higher prices paid than by any other dealer. New vest pocket premium list, giving the value of each coin, now ready. Price 10 cents postpaid. G. C. Adams, Box 21, Madison Square, New York, N. Y.

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ENGLAND.

1. Jacobus 6. Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum. Mailed and crowned bust to right, sword in hand. Rev. Honor Regis Judicium Diligit, 1532, Arms crowned E. R, X. S, Called a testoon. Moore's collection. 938. Exc., scarce, fine.
2. Elizabeth D. G. Shilling, about 1370. Rev. Very fair, Obv. Poor as to head but lettering distinct.
3. Carolinus D. G. Mag. Eri. Fra. et Hib. Rex. Crowned King on horse back to l. Rev. Christo Auspice regno. Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ crown size. The piece is of very irregular thickness, weight 228 grains, about 1630. Very good.
4. Same king. Bust to l. XII; arms and C R on top. Rev. Same inscription as 3. Thin planchet. Very good.
5. Same king, but VI. Rev. Arms. C to left. R to right. Obv. same as 4.
6. Carolina II. Dei Gratia: bust to right. Rev. 1676. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hib. Rex. Arms. Four double Cs in monogram. In exergue, Decuset Tutamen, Anno regni vicesimo octavo. Very good Crown from Frossard's sale of 22-10 '81. As this has not the name Simon under the bust it is offered for less than \$1500.
7. Same King, 1669, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, very good, in better condition than the last.
8. Same king R. 1679; monogram of three Cs. 10 cent size. Obv. Exc., good. Rev. Good.
9. Same as 8 but pierced and rubbed, fair.
10. Gulielmus et Maria, Dei Gratia. United busts to right. Rev. 1689 above arms, very good. Crown.
11. Same king and queen. 1698. Arms and 4 monograms of W. M. Fine $\frac{1}{2}$ crown.
12. Same king and queen; 3 pence under crown. Very fine.
13. Anna D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. et Hib. regina. Bust to l. Rev. Beautiful arms with large heart in the centre. Atavis regibus. Entirely English. $\frac{1}{2}$ crown size; brilliant proofs very scarce.
14. Same queen. Rev. Arms, 1707, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown. Exc. Good.
15. Same queen. Rev. Arms, 1711, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown. Very good.
16. Same queen, 117, crown, battered.
17. Gulielmus III, Dei Gratia, bust to right. Rev. Arms, 1696, crown, very good.
19. Same king N under bust. Rev. 1697, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, Exc. good.
20. Georgius D. G. M. Br. et Hib. Rex. F. D. bust to right. Rev. Crowned arms 1720. Brun. et L. Dux. etc., (Duke of Brunswick & Luenburg, of the Holy Roman Empire Arch Treasurer and Elector.) Shilling, very good.
21. Same obverse. Rev. Arms crowned, 1723 on field of arms S. S. C. Shilling, good.
22. Georgius II. Dei Gratia, bust to l. Rev. Arms crowned and 4 roses in the field, 1739. Rev. Same inscription as last. Half crown, fine.

23. Same King. LIMA under bust to left. Rev. Same as No. 22 but no roses, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, 1740, very good.
24. Same as last but a shilling; fine.
25. Same as the 22 on Obv. Rev. No roses. Inscription same as 22. 1758, shilling, fine.
26. Same as 22, same date, very fine.
27. Georgius III Dei Gratia Rex. Bust to right. Rev. Britannia seated under five towers. 5 shillings, (dollar) 1804; fine.
28. Same King: Dei Gratia. Bust to right. Rev. Arms between four crowns, 1787 shilling, fine.
29. Same with but slight difference in minor points. 1787, very good.
30. Same, 1810 under bust. Rev. Arms. 8 pence, very fine.
31. Same as last but uncirculated; brilliant.
32. Same, 1763, 3 pence crowned, exceedingly good.
33. Georgius III, Dei Gratia Rex. Draped bust to right. Rev. In wreath; BANK TOKEN. 3 shilling 1812, uncirculated. Milling on either side between inscription and rim.
34. Same but no milling. 1812. Exceedingly good.
35. Same as No. 34 but dated 1815.
36. Gulielmus IIII, D. G. Britanniar Rex F. D. Bust to right. Rev. United Colony of Demerary & Essequibo, 1852; 3 in wreath beneath crown; uncirculated.
37. Georgius III, D. G. Bust to right. Rev. Same as No. 36; 1816; 2 in wreath below crown. Uncirculated.
38. Same king. Slight scratches. Rev. Colonies of Essequibo & Demerary. 1 in wreath beneath crown, 1809, exceedingly good.
39. Same as 38 but $\frac{1}{2}$ under crown and dated 1816.
40. Same as 38 but $\frac{1}{2}$ in wreath below crown: exceedingly good.
41. Same as last and very good.
42. Georgius III. D. G., Britanniarum Rex F. D. Bust by Pistrucci: 1819. Rev. St. George on horseback by Pistrucci: crown, 1820. Very good.
43. Same as last. Exceedingly good; nearly fine.
44. Same king. Frigate in full sail. Value one shilling for the army, etc. Rev. Payable at government stores, No. 37 Quay, Bristol. R. Tripp & Co., 1811. Brilliant proof.
45. Georgius III, D. G. Britt. Rex F. D. Bust to right. 1816. Rev. Arms. Obv. Good: Rev. fair.
46. Same as last but date 1817. Good.
47. Georgius IIII., D. G. Britannia Rev F. D. Laureated head by D. P. Rev. Arms. St. George, below 1824, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, very good.
48. Same bust by B. B., 1824 shilling, uncirculated.
49. Same obverse as last. Rev. Ceylon Rix Dollar. Elephant over wreath, very fine.
50. Georgius IV. Dei Gratia, 1826. Bust to left. Rev. Britt. Rex, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, good.
51. Same king. D. G., Britann. et Hannov. Rex. F. D. Laureated bust by C to I. Rev. Brus & Lun. Dux 1826, $\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. Leipziger Fusse Feins Silber, Fine.
52. Georgius IIII, D. G. Britanniar Rex F. D. Bust laureated by B. P. Rev. Crowned arms. rose thistle and shamrock. Anno 1821; fine, brilliant.
53. Same obverse by B. P. Rev. Crowned arms. Anno 1824, shilling, Exc. good.
54. Same obverse and reverse as last. 1825, 9 pence, uncirculated.
55. Same as last, but 1824 six pence. Very good.
56. Georgius IV, Dei Gratia, bust to 1, 1829. Rev. Brit. Rex F. D.

- Crowned lion standing on crown: rose, thistle and shamrock, good.
57. Same, pierced twice, 1826, fair:
58. Colonial Britann, Monet. Crown over anchor, 11 1822. Rev. Georgius IV. Brit. Rex F. D. Arms, fine, uncirculated.
59. Same obverse and reverse and date, but IV., uncirculated.
60. " " " " " " " " VIII. "
61. " " " " " " " " XVI. "
62. Gulielmus IIII. D. G. Bust to left by W. W. 1834, $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, very fine.
63. Same as last in every way and exceedingly good.
64. Same obverse as 62. Rev. Wreath and crown, 1834 6 pence: very fine.
65. Same obverse as 62. Rev. Britannia seated. 4 pence 1837; Exc., good.
66. Same as last but dated 1836; exceedingly good.
67. Same obverse. Rev. Crowned wreath, 5 pence 1854, exceedingly good.
68. Same obverse. Rev. British Guiana; crowned wreath, $\frac{1}{2}$ guilder. 1836, very good.
69. Same obverse. Rev. Crowned wreath, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, 1835; exceedingly good.
70. William IIII, King. Obv. East India Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, 1835, fine.
71. Victoria Dei Gratia, bust to left, 1839 shilling: exceedingly good.
72. Same as last; 1863 shilling, brilliant.
73. " " " 1861 " "
74. " " " 1874 " very good.
75. " " " 1875 " "

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

- 1795 flowing hair l eagle v g
- 1795 fillet head s eagle fine
- 1798 close date " " f
- 1898 dist. " " " f
- 1798 l wide date, l eagle v g
- 1798 close date l eagle v g
- 1799 6 star facing fine
- 1799 6 star facing very sharp fine.
- 1800 dots in last o f
- 1800 f
- 1802 good
- 1802 scratches on cheek v g
- 1840 f
- 1841 v f
- 1842 v f
- 1843 v f
- 1844 slight scratches f
- 1845 " " f
- 1846 o mint f
- 1846 f
- 1847 f
- 1848 f
- 1849 f
- 1850 nicks on edge v g
- 1850 o mint nearly f
- 1853 f

1880 o mint proof

U. S. SILVER 3 CENT PIECES.

- 1851 o v g
- 1851 f
- 1852 v g
- 1852 f
- 1853 f
- 1854 f
- 1855 v g
- 1856 v g
- 1857 f
- 1858 v f
- 1858 f
- 1859 proof
- 1859 v g
- 1859 tarn. proof
- 1860 proof
- 1861 f
- 1861 proof
- 1862 " "
- 1862 " tarn.
- 1863 " "
- 1864 proof.
- 1866 " tarn.
- 1866 " "
- 1867 proof
- 1870 proof tarn.

1860 uncirculated, perfect

1861 f

1862 tarn. proof

1863 uncirculated perfect

1864 " "

1865 " "

1866 v g

1867 uncirculated, perfect

1868 v g

1869 " "

1870 perfect proof

1871 f

1872 S v g

1872 T tarn. f

1773 exc. g

1873 Trade f

1873 Trade cc exc. g

1874 " v g

1875 " cc v f

1876 " S f

1876 " small s f

1877 " 1 S unc. perfect

1877 " scratches fine

1878 Bland unc. tarn.

1878 " perfect proof

1879 Trade, proof tarn

1880 " " "

1880 Bland proof

1806 (2) small and large 6, both v g

1807 v g

1808 v g

1809 v f

1809 v g

1810 good

1811 exc. good

1825 v f

1826 v g

1828 13 st. v f

1828 12 st. f

1829 f

1831 altered from 1834, very cleverly done

1832 v f

1833 v g

1834 v f dark

1834 f slight scratches

1871 f

1871 proof

1872 "

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U. S. COPPER ½ CENTS.

1793 wreath v g as to obverse

1794 fine

1795 obv. v g, rev. fair

1796 date visible, fair

1797 (2) 1 over date, both good

1860 v g

1802 over 1800 v g

1803 v g

1804 (2) plain and crosslet 4 both f

1805 (2) 1 distant from curl, 1 near curl, both f

1835 v f

1843 (electrotype?)

1849 1 date v g

1850 f

1851 v f

1852 " "

1853 " "

1854 " "

1855 " "

1856 " "

1857 " "

Correspondents will please enclose a stamp for a reply from

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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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No. 4.

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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	101-120
The American Numismatic Association.....	121-122
Thomas L. Elder.....	123
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	124-125
Advertisements	126-132

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JUNE 1903.

NO 6.

The Last Ming Dynasty of China.

G. F. HEATH, M. D.

Under the command of the general Suta, in 1367 the Mongols were expelled from China and a new dynasty the Ming, which means "bright" was established in 1369, with Hong Wu as Emperor who gave as a precept, "it is the birthright of the Chinese to govern foreign peoples and not of these latter to rule in China." He was a superior ruler and did much to promote education by the establishment of many libraries, and the orphans and the aged were the subjects of his special care. His generals were usually victors in the field and by 1385 the last of the Mongols were driven back behind the Great Wall. The last ten years of his life were in the main spent in tranquility and he died in 1398 at the ripe age of 71 years. He possessed most of the virtues and few of the vices of mankind and historians place his reign as among the most civilizing and humanely interesting epochs in Chinese history. Hong Wu had selected as his successor to the empire the eldest son of his eldest son, his grandson Kien Wenti, then ten years of age, for the reason, as he expressed it, "he had found him prudent, of gentle disposition, good intelligence, and ever ready to accept advice."

The sons of Hong Wu, of whom six are mentioned, took exception to this disposition of the empire, at which Wen ti declared them enemies of the realm and ordered them to be brought to court. Four were then degraded to the ranks of the people, one committed suicide, and the other, Prince Yen, seeing the fate in store rose in rebellion with a strong following, and in 1401

at the battle of Techew in Shantung over a million men were engaged in a sanguinary conflict lasting several days, in which the imperial army was routed with a loss of 100,000 men. Two years more of warfare followed before Wen ti abdicated, and disguised as a priest, fled to Yunnan where for forty years the happiness unattainable on a throne he found in a secluded private life

The Prince of Yen, under the name Yung lo (Eternal joy) in 1403 became emperor. He was almost constantly engaged in warfare, first with Mongols on the north and then with rebellious Tonquins on the south. During his reign the great warrior, Tamerlane the Tartar, started out on a conquest of China, but this was cut short by his death near the Great Wall, Tung lo reigned twenty-two years, dying in camp on the Kerulon at the age of 65 years.

Jin tsung, a son, succeeded him but reigned but a few months and of him but little seems to be known.

In 1426 Siuen tsung, a son of Jin tsung, occupied the throne. His reign was uneventful and in the main peaceful and prosperous, and at his death in 1436, after a ten years reign, the crown was left to a son, Ying tsung then only eight years of age. During his minority his grandmother, the Empress Chang chi, exercised governing power. War with the Mongols of the north followed and with the hope of inspiring the army with confidence, the boy emperor was taken along. In the disastrous battle that followed he was taken prisoner by the Mongols under Yesien, who held him for a ransom which the Chinese were not disposed to pay; the empress placing his brother Ying upon the throne in his stead. A little later and Ying tsung was released and returned to China, whereupon his brother King ti refusing to resign, he retired quietly to private life, King ti died seven years later and Yung tsung was brought from private retirement to the throne where he reigned for eight years dying in 1465.

His son, Hien tsung succeeded him and reigned until his death in 1487. During this time a canal was built between Peking and Peiho; the Great Wall received extensive repairs and the Chinese successfully advanced their arms to the town of Hami in central Asia. The prosperity of China under the Mings at this time was at the highest.

Hiao tsung, his son succeeded him and during his reign of eighteen years the empire was involved in no wars of moment and the people prospered. He died when only thirty-six years of age and was succeeded by his son Wu Tsung. Revolts one after the other disturbed the empire but were successfully suppressed, but the emperors indifference to affairs of state was shown by his passing most of his time in hunting expeditions beyond the Great Wall to the neglect of business. During his reign the first expedition from Europe reached China by sea. In 1511 an European sailing vessel arrived in China from Malacca, and in 1517 a Portuguese squadron entered the Canton river and was favorably received. In 1522 Wu tsung died without children or any recognized heir and danger threatened the empire, but a

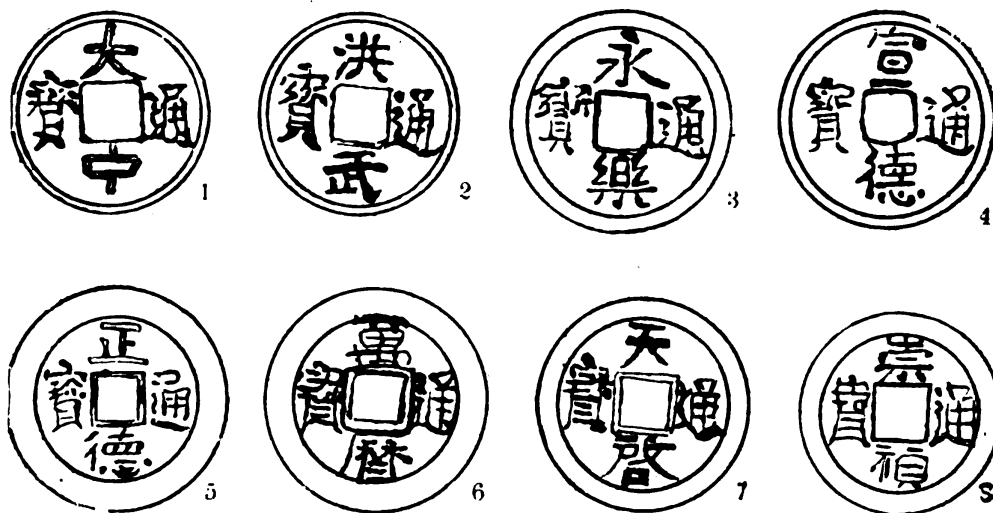
council of the Mings averted the danger by placing Chit sung, a youth of fourteen, and who was a grand-son of Hiau tsung on the throne. He proved himself unequal to the burden, still his shortcomings were preferable to a disputed succession, and he was tolerated rather than loved by the people. His wars were with the Tartars, the Japanese, and the pirates of Cochin China. He reigned for forty-five years and in his will admitted that he had fell far short of his opportunities.

His third son, Wu tung, succeeded in 1567. He was a man of high character and of much promise, but the dreams of the people were dispelled by his death in 1573 after a brief reign of six years. In his time a stable peace was made with the Tartars.

His son, Wan li, a boy of six years when his father died succeeded him. Early in his reign Japan invaded Corea then tributary to China and Wan li hastened to its aid and after several battles the Japanese were driven out of the country. The Portugese made settlements at Macao the mouth of the Canton river, and the Spanish made settlements in a group of the Philippines, and both tyrannized over the Chinese that became subject to them. After a long reign of forty-seven years he died in 1620. During the latter years of his reign the increasing power of the Manchus in the north began to threaten the empire with serious trouble, and at the death of Wan li the power of the Mings was clearly in the decadent.

Wan li was succeeded on the throne by his son, Kwang tsung, who was an amiable and well meaning prince, but whose reign was cut short by poison, no doubt administered by a mother of his half brother, who had designs for her own son, but the Ming princes selected a son of Kwang tsung, a youth of sixteen known as Tien ki, The Unhappy, and whose reign witnessed the culmination of the Ming misfortunes. Corea fell before the victorious Manchus and China was deprived of a useful ally. Tien ki died in 1627 and his brother, Tsung tching, the last of the Ming emperors reigned in his stead. Internal rebellions and defections of his generals, aided the Manchus in the conquest of the country. Peking fell before the advancing invaders and the emperor strangled himself with his girdle. Some of his generals and surviving Ming princes continued the war at different periods for several years, but with the fall of the capitol, and with the accession of Shun chi, the first of the Manchu rulers in 1644, the Mings as a dynasty ceased to exist.

COINAGE.



Many of the cash coins of this dynasty are still quite common and most of the emperors are usually found in the cabinets of those who pretend to Chinese numismatics. In the coins we illustrate, the character "Tung" (current) appears to the readers right and "Pao" (money) to the left. At the top and bottom is the name of the emperor. The reverses are always blank.

No. 1. Ta chung tung pao.

No. 2. Hong wu tung pao.

The above coins are of the same emperor. Ta chung taking the name of Hong wu after having driven the Mongols from the country in 1368.

No. 3. Yung loh tung pao.

No. 4. Siuen teh tung pao.

No. 5. Tcheng teh tung pao.

No. 6. Wan li tung pao.

No. 7. Tien ki tung pao.

No. 8. Tsung tching tung pao.

China comprises eighteen provinces, each appearing to have its own coinage. Beside these, the different Boards of the government have their own issues. Of the modern coinage, or that which has other than Chinese characters, we have seen that of the provinces of Kwang-tung, Hu-peh, Klang-nan, and Foo-kien.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

XLIV.

A MEDAL OF THE PRAGMATIC SANCTION.



Obv. Three standing figures representing the Queen of Hungary stripped of her possessions; Louis XIV. in possession of them, and Cardinal Fleury attempting to take away that which she hath not. On a label issuing from the French King's mouth, "J'AI CACNC" (I have won). Legend: DIE ENT BLOSTE KONIGIN VON UNGERN, (entire nakedness of the Queen of Hungary.) In the exergue: MDCCXLII.

Rev. Three figures, the one on the left representing the French king with the crown falling from his head; the Queen seated, being assisted by the Genius of patriotism to put on the garments of warfare. From a label that issues from the Queen's mouth, VOVS AVES PERDV, (you have lost,) Legend:

DIE KONIGIN VON URGERNZIFHT EIN BELJERSCHE HOSE, AN. (The Queen of Hungary puts on a pair of trowsers.) In the exergue: MDCCXLII.

Brass. size 26.

This medal was issued as a satire against Louis XIV. for his violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. This term is derived from "Sanctuo" which in Latin means, decree or ordinance with a penalty attached, or in other words, a "penal statute." Pragmaticus means, "relating to state affairs."

There are at least four pragmatic sanctions of historical note but the one commemorated by this medal is always meant unless some qualifying word or date is added to restrict it to some other instrument. The Pragmatic Sanction then is as follows: All the great European powers guaranteed that the Emperor, Chas. VI, was to be succeeded in all his hereditary states by his daughter, Maria Theresa. Chas. VI. died Oct. 20, 1740, and almost at once the Elector of Bavaria laid claim to a large portion of the Austrian inheritance on the pretence that the female line could not legally inherit. Next, the King of Prussia, revived some old claims to Silesia and invaded this province with a powerful army. The king of France, anxious to partake of the rich plunder of the political grab-bag, began preparations to obtain his share of the spoils. England thus was the only power which fulfilled its contract towards the unfortunate Queen. Maria Theresa was not so helpless as the political robbers thought. She donned the "togs of war" and proceeded to defend herself against the formidable confederacy. She had England as her ally and when her claims were submitted, Parliament granted her a subsidy of £300,000 April 1741, and King George II., went to Hanover and assembled an army upon the Prussian frontiers. Russia also aided the distressed Queen, who at first met with ill fortune, but she soon conquered all her foes—but as this is history we will return to the medal. The Queen is here represented in a state of nudity, while the treacherous King of France is carrying off her garments. The avaracious Cardinal Fleury, more pitiless than his lord, seeks to deprive her of her last slight covering. The French King considered that he had an easy conquest hence said, "I have won" by the violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. The reverse pictures the Queen assuming the prerogatives of her sovereignty. She is represented with the crown firmly on her head, but the crown the French King attempted to grasp is falling from his head—hence the Queen's statement, "You have lost" the kingdom of Austria.

XLV.

A FRENCH VACCINATION MEDAL.



Obv. Bust of the King Dexter. Legend: LOUIS XVIII, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAV. Under the decolletion. GAYRAD F. In the exergue: DE PUYMAURIN D.

Rev. Aesculapius and Venus standing. The god of medicine holds a staff in his right hand, about which is a serpent entwined. His left arm is around the neck of Venus. In the right field is a surgeon's lance and vaccine points. In the left, a cow. In the exergue: LA VACCINE | MDCCCIV. Above the socket, on the left, ANDRIEU; on the right, FECIT DE PUYMAURIN DI.

Bronze, size 26.

This medal commemorates the introduction of vaccination into France. For the discovery of this "Masterpiece of Medical induction" the world is indebted to Dr. Edward Jenner; who was born at Perkely, May 17th, 1749, and who died of apoplexy Jan. 15th, 1823. Briefly stated, vaccination consists in producing a specific disease denoted vaccinia or cow pox in the human organism with the object of preventing smallpox. Dr Jenner while being consulted by a milk-maid, happened to mention smallpox. She replied, "I cannot take that disease for I have had cow pox." This set him to investigating the subject. In May 1796, Jenner was able to demonstrate that his discovery was a success.

The story of Aesculapius is this; He was the son of Apollo, who being desirous of having his son well instructed, placed him under the tutorship of Chiron, one of the Centaurs. Aesculapius acquired knowledge with rapidity and when grown became a most renowned physician, and such was his skill that in one instance he even succeeded in restoring the dead to life. This being a direct encroachment on the prerogatives of Pluto he became enraged, for if the God of Medicine was permitted to revivify the dead, Hades would soon want for inhabitants. Hence Pluto carried his tale of woe to Jupiter and by

persuasive eloquence induced the "Fire-Darter" to launch a thunderbolt at Aesculapius which took the life of our ancient Doctor.

Venus being the goddess of Love and Beauty, the allusion is, that those being vaccinated could retain their beauty by avoiding smallpox, which is nearly always if not absolutely fatal to beauty.

The cow typifies the source of the vaccine virus, and the surgeon's lance and points, the operation of introducing the virus into the human system.

The symbolism of the serpent is a vast field for research. As it is a primitive type many and various are the ideas expressed by this symbol. It has no hands yet can climb trees to catch the agile monkey; no fins yet it can out-swim the fish; no legs, yet human feet can hardly match it in fleetness. Birds on the wing are not safe from the serpents spring. It deals out death with a dexterity that savage man regards as divine. By sloughing its old skin and coming forth reprimed from its old self gives us the symbol of a resurrection to a new life. A type of perpetual youth.

The fearful fascination of the serpent gave it the name of "magician," hence a type of wisdom. The Africans tell of women being seized with hysteria upon looking at the serpent. The earliest medicine was a mental influence; the idea was obtained from the serpent who by his animal magnetism charms his victim. Here is the image of death to primitive man. Natural causes being considered the effect of magic, sorcery and witchcraft. In Egypt, Taht was the divine doctor, the god of physicians, and his medicine was magic. The Stele of Metternich reads: "Taht has magical words to bewitch poison and prevent it from doing serious injury, and by his words he bewitched the Apap serpent and all the evil enemies that fight against Ra." (Massey.)

Alexander Henry, p. 117, *Travels Among the North American Indians*, relates: "That when an Indian mother was travelling sorely in the pangs of labour the mid-wives fearful lest the child should be still-born, hastened to catch and kill a serpent and give the mother the blood to drink." In England an old custom obtained of binding the skin of a snake about the pregnant woman to ease the pains of labour." *Records of the Past*, Vol. VI., p. 119.

A serpent was used to determine the chastity of Priestesses in the Temple of Lanuvium near Rome. Aelian, "Varia Historia," IX., 16.

The serpent, type of periodicity in its most hidden mystery and meaning may be seen in the Hindu scriptures. In one picture the serpent's head towers over the human, and its tail is in the place of the "two truths" in their most secret significance, and of the dual phase of feminine periodicity. Ferguson, "Tree and Serpent Worship," Plate 24, Fig. 2, from Sanchi.

On the Sarcophagus of Seti I, there is a picture of the serpent borne by nine gods in a line reaching from head to tail. This serpent of nine is "Nenuti" the cord, in which the elect souls, the reborn, are wound up forever and saved in the field of heaven. The number is ideographic, and here the cord analogous to the collar with nine beads denoting childbirth.

Report of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 167.

Also the Hindu myth relates that Votan, the son of the snake, entered a subterranean passage that ran to the very root of heaven, this was "un ahugers de colubra," or the circle of necessity," called in Egyptian mysteries Tepht-ru, from *teph*t, the hole, and ru, the abyss of life or source of reproduction.

Quoted by Brasseur de Bourbourg.

The wife of Publius Scipio was barren for many years and despaired of issue. One night in the absence of her husband she found a large serpent in his place and the soothsayers informed her that a child would be born to her. Ten lunar months later the conqueror of Carthage was born.

Aulus Gellius, lib. VII, Ch., 1.

To grasp the full significance of the staff it will be necessary to go back to the very creation. God created the staff at the close of the Sabbath, between sun and sun, i. e. between nightfall and daybreak. Adam handed it down to Enoch and Enoch gave it to Noah, and so on to Joseph. When Joseph died and his house was plundered by the Egyptians, his effects were taken to Pharaoh's house, where Jethro, the mighty magician saw and recognized it. None but he was able to read the inscription cut therein. The first was Schemhamphorach (this was the most sacred name of God, none were allowed to pronounce it and live.) Next were ten letters which foretold the ten plagues of Egypt: Dam, blood; Zephardeim, frogs; Kinnim, lice; Arof, various insects; Defer, murrain; Schechim, bane; Barad, hail; Arbeh, locusts; Choschoch, darkness; and Bechor, first born.

Now when Jethro saw this he took the staff home with him and planted it in his garden. According to Yalkut Chadasch, the staff was of the wood of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil. (Eisenmenger, 1 p. 377-80.)

As soon as set in the ground the staff took root, and Jethro being skilled in magic knew that the one who would be able to pluck up the staff would be a cheerful servant of God. Therefore he said he would give his daughter in marriage to one who could take the staff. Zepporah, Jethro's daughter, was very beautiful, hence many assayed to take the staff but none could succeed till Moses. As soon as Moses went near the staff it left its roots in the soil and followed his hand. Jethro seeing this said, "this is the called of God to a mighty Prince among the Hebrews." Whereupon he gave Moses his daughter Zipporah to wife.

S. Baring Gould.

When Moses was at the burning bush, God said "And what is this thou hast in thy hand?" Moses answered, "my staff." God said, "With this staff shalt thou prevail against Pharaoh. Cast it upon the ground" and forthwith it became a serpent, and Moses was afraid, but God said, "take it by the neck," then it became a rod in his hand. Moses sought audience with Pharaoh but two lionesses guarded the gate of the palace. Moses raised the rod and their chains broke and they followed him like dogs.

"Now Moses and Aaron stood before Pharaoh, the king, and Aaron cast down the rod and it became a basilisk serpent and Pharaoh hid himself

beneath his throne and the fear it caused him. GAVE HIM A BOWEL COMPLAINT FOR SEVEN DAYS."

Yaschar, p. 1200 *et seq.*

When Moses with the children of Israel came to the Red Sea, Moses raised his staff over the waters and they divided. The Koran says, "When Moses had smitten the sea divided with twelve heaps and left twelve ways through it, and each heap was a great mountain."

A. W. Crans Has Some Coins.

We clip the following from a late issue of the Davenport (Iowa) Daily Republican. Mr. Crans is well known to many of our readers:

Numismatologists will be interested to learn that A. W. Crans of this city has one of the most complete sets of American coins, stamps, bank notes and postal currency to be found in the state of Iowa. With the average citizen anything resembling money goes, and it is a revelation to him to learn that there are so many different varieties. Crans has every date of the silver dollar that has been coined except three, namely: 1794, 1804, 1838. Every date in silver half dollars and of silver quarters except 1823 and 1827, and it is doubtful if any were coined in those years. Also a fine collection of 20 cent pieces and of dimes or 10 cent pieces: all dates of half dimes or silver 5 cent pieces except 1802. Complete set of cents from 1793, the first year of United States coinage down to 1903. Every date of 2 cents bronze and of 3 and 5 cent nickels. Of gold coins he has dates of nearly every year of \$3 gold pieces except four, nearly every year of gold dollars, gold quarters and gold halves, many of these are very valuable.

The 1836, 1839, 1852 and 1858 silver being almost impossible to buy. The same is true, too, of the half dollar in silver of 1796 and 1797.

Many of his coins are proof pieces stamped upon a polished plate of metal made for collectors only. These, of course, are at a premium at the mints. Mr. Crans has also a most complete collection of fractional paper money, all now out of date. Among his rare specimens is a complete set of all denominations printed upon paper, captured from a blockade runner during the war of the rebellion, and bearing the water mark C. S. A. (Confederate States of America) and confiscated by the U. S. government.

He has also all denominations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cent fractional currency in both red and green backs. Conspicuous with most of these is the old and well known autograph signature of F. E. Spinner which proved such a stumbling block to counterfeiters.

The collection embraces more than 85 different varieties of fractional currency.

Of postage stamps there is about everything ever issued by the U. S. government, many of them very rare and beautiful and seldom seen by any but collectors or those employed by the government.

The Crossed Spade and Anvil Half-Pennies.

JEREMIAH GIBBS.



These coins bear on the obverse a sloop rigged with main gaff-topsail, main sail, jib and flying jib, the words HALF-PENNY TOKEN above, and UPPER CANADA below.

On the reverse are two spades crossed above an anvil, surrounded by the legend: COMMERCIAL CHANGE, and the date 1820.

They all have milled edges and beaded borders and nearly all have upset reverses. The main points of difference are in the size of the gaff-topsail, shape of the pennant, and direction the bowsprit points, also in size and shape of the spades and direction in which the handles point. The obverse of these will be found in Breton, Nos. 726, 728, 729, 730.

No. 1. Obverse. Gaff-topsail small and pennant short and wavy, bowsprit points above last A. in Canada.

Rev. Blades of spades small, left handle points almost directly to last C in Commercial, and right handle points to open space between the words Commercial and Change.

No. 2. Obv. Gaff-topsail larger than in No. 1 Pennant less wavy but longer; bowsprit points same as in No. 1.

Rev. Handles and blades of spades larger than in No. 1. Left handle points directly to last C in Commercial, and right points to letter L.

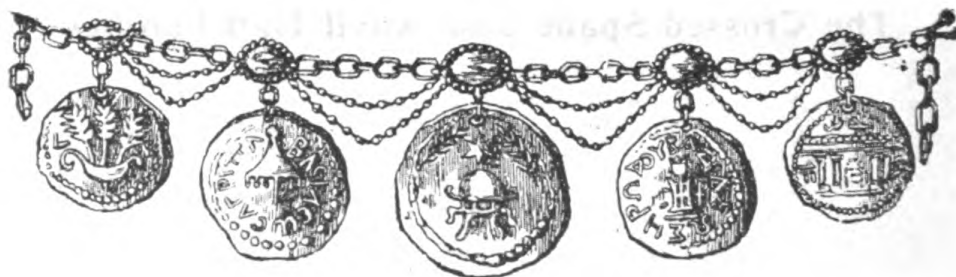
No. 3. Obv. Same as No. 2.

Rev. Left handle points between R. and C, and right one points nearly past the letter L.

No. 4. Obv. The gaff-topsail is larger than in the other varieties. Bowsprit points below the last A in Canada. The pennant also differs in shape.

Rev. Same as No. 3.

HAMILTON, ONT.



Coins of Bible Places.

No. 2.



AMPHIPOLIS.

This was a city on the east bank of the river Strymon at the head of the Aegean Sea. The city originally belonged to Thrace but was afterwards included in Macedonia. It was colonized from Athens about 436 B. C., but was captured by the Spartans under Brasidas in 424 B. C., and from this period up to 358 B. C., when it was taken by Philip of Macedon, it was a free city. For a period of about 190 years it continued to be a Macedonian province and was one of the principal places of mintage of the kings. It later became a Roman province, and in the division of Macedonia by Paulus Emillus, Amphipolis became the chief city or metropolis of the district. Xerxes, in his invasion, sacrificed nine young men and maids and several white horses here on the banks of the Strymon. The city is often mentioned in the New Testament. Paul mentions it as "a city encompassed by the sea;" (Acts XVII I.) The same chapter relates that both Paul and Silas visited the city. The city at the present time is called Emoli, and is of little importance.

The numismatic art in this city reached a higher standard than any other city in northern Greece. The following type issued between 424 and 358 B. C. will illustrate this fact.



Obv. The head of Apollo facing slightly to the right.

Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ on a raised frame in an incuse square. In the midst a torch and other symbols or letters. This is a tetradrachm and usually weighs 224 grains.



During the period between 358 and 168 B. C. Amphipolis was the principal place of mintage of the Macedonian kings. The above example shows the head of Apollo to right, and on the reverse the bull which appears originally to have been the emblem of Mount Taurus, with the usual inscription.



After B. C. 146 an extensive series of coins were issued from this city during the Republic and well down into imperial times. The prevailing types bearing evidence of Greek influence and Greek mythology.

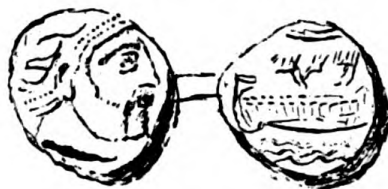
No. 4. Ceres with torch in right hand and the shield of Minerva at her left.

No. 5 shows the reverse of a coin on which the Emperor Augustus is represented making a speech under the tutelage of Julius Caesar. Both of

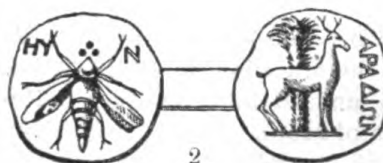
these emperors were highly honored in this and the neighboring city of Philippi.

ARADUS.

Aradus was a small rocky island off the coast of Syria settled by fugitives from Sidon. The city is mentioned in Kings, Isaiah and Ezekiel under the names Arpad, Arphad and Arvad. The city in its day was very popular, powerful and a republic. It flourished in its naval commerce, manufactures and arts. Aradus was the Greek name and is so mentioned in Maccabees.



The coinage of Aradus begins in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. Its first coins, after the Persian Standard, were issued between 400-350 B. C., and bore the head of Melkarth to right, and on the reverse l'hoenecian characters, a galley and waves. These were silver staters and of very archaic design as the above cut will show.



Obv. Bee. Rev. Stag and palm tree, with name of city in Greek. This coin was issued between 170-147 B. C., and bears evidence of an alliance between this city and Ephesus, both at this period flourishing sea ports. The deer and palm tree have reference to the possessions of their people on the mainland somewhere about Mount Lebanon.

Our next illustration shows a coin of Imperial times with a vase between two sphinxes.



Obv. The head of Sol, the Sun god, to right, and the reverse two corn ears and a bunch of grapes. This would show that this people venerated the sun, and the reverse that they were proud of their productions of corn and wine. It is related by Pausanius that an altar was erected at Proezene to Sol, the Liberator, because they held that they were freed from Xerxes and the Medes by his assistance, and it is noted that Aurelian erected a temple at Rome to the Sun of great magnificence and at enormous cost.

ASCALON.

The ancient city of Ascalon was situated on the Mediterranean coast about forty miles southwest of Jerusalem. It was one of the five cities of the Lords of the Philistines and is mentioned in Joshua (XIII 3), I Samuel (VI 17), and is also spoken of in Judges (XIV 19) as a city to which Samson retired as "a remote place." The locality has always been celebrated for its fertile soil in which groves of cypress, figs, olives, pomgranites, etc., abound, (Genesis XX 2). During the crusades, Richard of England held his court for a time here and fortified the city after his great victory over Saladin in 1192. The Moslems called the place "The Bride of Syria" because of its beauty. Alexander the Great took the city in 332 B. C. and was worshipped here as the son as Jupiter which he reputed himself to be.



Under Alexander the Great the first coins were struck in Ascalon, and later under the Seleucidae coins were issued here from Antiochus V to Antiochus IX, B. C. 164-104. Later, under Egyptian influence the mint struck coins for Ptolemy Aulates in B. C. 64; Cleopatra, B. C. 50, and Ptolemy Dionysius, B. C. 49. Under Rome bronze and silver coins were issued from Augustus to Severus Alexander. Our illustrations show the reverse of a tetradrachm of Alexander, and on the other coin Semiramis, the Assyrian Venus, is represented standing on a ship.

Mexico is about to make financial arrangements to place the country on a gold basis.

A Novel Scheme.

The following extracted from the Pittsburg Times of March 11th, will be read with interest by all our readers. Mr. Zerbe is a member of the A. N. A:

Coin and stamp collectors have evolved a novel scheme for an exhibit of their hobbies at the Louisiana Purchase exhibition in St. Louis. Farran Zerbe, a collector of the East, is in Pittsburg now with the details of the plan enroute to St. Louis to endeavor to gain a favorable hearing for his plan from the directors of the exposition. The promoters think their idea is educational in value. It consists principally in having a \$1,000,000,000 gold piece, constructed on lines of a \$20 gold piece surrounded by \$1,000,000 worth of paper money and \$1,000,000 worth of stamps. In the same exhibit are to be hundreds and thousands of rare and curious coins to give added interest to the display.

The huge gold piece planned, if built on the lines of the ordinary \$20 gold piece, would be 40 feet in diameter, and about 30 inches thick. The eagle's wings on it would span 29 feet. Who is to manufacture this immense amount of gold into one coin is not stated, but it presumably would be the United States government if the plan is carried out. Mr. Zerbe has with him gold pieces of the denomination of 25 and 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50. He carries these for comparisons of size. Besides these he has other coins of great rarity.

Among these is an old silver coin of 501 B. C. which was excavated from the ruins of the ancient city of Syracuse, and bears on it the head of Arethusa, king at that time. There is a piece of Chinese razor money, dating back to 350 B. C., of what is known as the Ming series, when the Chinese made their money in the semblance of some tool or implement. He has a piece of money issued by the Pius VI. in 1704, at the time when the papacy was a temporal as well as a spiritual power. There is a small round bit, which you are told is bullet money of Siam, and indeed it looks like an illy cast bullet.

There is a Kruger penny from the Transvaal, bearing the head of the old Boer patriot on it, and the date of 1892. From Sweden there is an or, with the date 1676 on it. There is a cart wheel two pence or tuppence, one of the heaviest coins ever made and very rare. There is a small coin which is of the denomination of one-half disme or dime, bearing the date of 1792. You are assured that it is of silver, and was made from some of George Washington's private dinner plate melted down, in the days when the United States could not afford to buy bullion for coins. There are Austrian crown pieces of the dates of 1576 and 1586.

The famous 1804 dollar is there. There are only eight of these dollars so far as is known, only about that number having been made. The last one marketed sold for \$800, and the next one exposed for sale will bring almost twice that sum. All the old dollars of the early period of the government are on exhibit, with a continental dollar of 1776, very crude, the first attempt of

the American colonies to make money. There is an Isabella quarter made during the world's fair, distinguished as the only coin with an emblem of monarchy on it ever made by this government. There is a Prince Henry dollar, really a medal, made bearing the heads of President Roosevelt and Prince Henry of Prussia on it, made with German inscriptions when the Prince visited this country. There is an old Confederate half dollar, made while the rebels held the New Orleans mint, one side being the regular Federal die, and one a special die cast for the purpose. Then there are stamps and bills in endless variety, entirely a very interesting collection. Mr. Zerbe is at the St. Charles hotel.

*

A Valuable Find.

A museum of the sixth century B. C., has come into the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. The museum is not big, being contained in a large earthen jar, but the contents are very valuable from a historical point of view.

Whether the specimens were excavated or purchased is not known, but they undoubtedly represent a collection which must have been made during the time of Belschazzar, since it was found in one of the upper strata at Nippur.

The best specimen in the jar is an inscription containing the titles of Sargon I., who lived about 3800 B. C. There is a black stone votive tablet of Ur-Gur, 2700 B. C., which tells that this king built the great wall around the city of Nippur.

Then there is the terra cotta brick stamp of Bur-Sin, which is the first yet found of that king. Another tablet states that the large hall of the temple was called Emakh, and that there were twenty-four other shrines to gods in the temple besides the ones that have been found of Bel and his consort, Beltis.

THE NUMISMATIST has been kindly remembered by Charles Gregory Esq., of New York, with a beautiful bronze medal, struck in the name of his firm to commemorate the opening of the New York Stock Exchange building on the 22nd. of April last.

Obverse. The facade of the new building. Legend: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 1792-1903.

Reverse. CHAS. GREGORY & CO. Members of the New York Stock Exchange; Chas. Gregory, Wm. T. Gallaway, 30 Broad St. N. Y.

The medal is size 24, beautiful in design and of exquisite workmanship.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President: Dr. B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.
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CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

129, Ewen S. McLeod, Oyster Bridge, P. E. I. Canada.
 178, Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 304, Jos. Barnet, 720 E. 138th St. New York, N. Y.
 348, Stewart G. Ross, Whatcom, Wash.
 413, Frank Clemes Smith, 159 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
 453, J. McLain Brown, Fawn Grove, York Co. Penn.

NEW MEMBERS.

506, W. B. Speer; 507, Henry Hammelman; 508, J. C. Martin; 509, S. Breadner; 510, Lewis Rosenhein; 511, Geo. D. Barnes; 512, T. C. Coates; 513, D. Holmberg; 514, W. H. Regan; 515, J. N. Isenberg; 516, C. H. Morris; and 517, C. H. Lewis.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received prior to July 1st. they will be declared elected.

J. Coolidge Hills, Hartford, Conn.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and Heath.

Otho B Lowrey, Grimes Md.

C. H. Windmiller, Worcester, Mass.

B. Max Mehl, 1211 Main St. Forth Worth, Tex.

D. G. Bennett, M. D., 702 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, California.

Henry Rollman, Chilton, Wis.

Milton P. Lyons, 3026 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.

Chas. H. Haynes, Chillicothe, O.

Vouchers: H. E. Buck and Dr. Heath.

J. E. Carswell, 66 Oak St., Galt, Ontario.

Vouchers: S. N. Thompson and W. E. Walsh.

A. L. Klein, Dominion Hotel Hamilton, Ontario.

Vouchers: Joseph Chapman and J. Gibbs.

Worthy H. Post, Fairmont, W. Va.

Vouchers: G. A. Vincent and the Secretary.

C. P. Brown, Colborne, Ontario.

Vouchers: S. Schachne and the Secretary.

Fred W. Gillies, Box 199 Brampton, Ontario.

Vouchers: R. M. Stuart and the Secretary.

The above list of applicants is good evidence of the activity of the members of the Association. Let the good work go on until every reputable collector or student of coins shall have his name on our rolls. In the numismatic calendar there are no such terms as 'dull season' or 'hot weather.' The fires in the Temple of Numisma burn on and on forever. The Secretary notes that the youngest of this list is 18, and the oldest 65 with an average of 35 years.

Of our new members, Mr. Breadner collects in a general way but with a partiality for large silver. Mr. Hills is a collector of War Medals and Military Decorations. Mr. Mehl collects only U. S. Colonial and Territorial gold and paper money. Mr. J. E. Carswell, Canadian Coins and Tokens. Mr. Lyons, the U. S. Minor coinage.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

I have the honor to report the following donations to the Library.

Masonic Chapter Pennies; First and Second Lists, by the author;

Dr. B. P. Wright, Schenectady, N. Y.

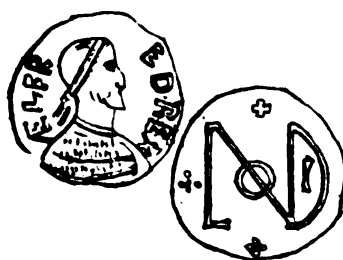
Holland Tokens; 2 Vols., sheep, 1888, and the Supplement, 1 Vol. sheep, 1890, M. Bizot, Paris;

From H. S. William, Cleveland, O.

Respectfully submitted,
Chicago, Ill., May 5th, 1903.

S. C. STEVENS, Librarian.

Knock, and it Shall be Opened to You.



No. 6. The coin of which I submit a drawing appears on page 113 of Dye's Encyclopedia. On the reverse is the Monogram of the City of London. The coin is a penny of Alfred the Great. You can make out the letters LOND, and if we use the O and N again, can spell the whole word LONDON. But in Alfred's time the name was spelled Lundinum, it being a city founded by the Romans. It was not spelled London until some hundreds of years afterwards. Do you think it can be a forgery?

Philip E. Jacobs.

The coin of which drawing is given is correctly ascribed. It will help you out of your dilemma if you will read the monogram LVND, giving the U its ancient form of V. What appears to be an O enclosing the dots is probably a bright idea of the moneyer and no doubt placed more for ornament than use.

No. 7. B. D. F.—Brooklyn. THE NUMISMATIST for 1901 contains a very complete article on United States Copper Cents. This was written by Mr. Geo. W. Rice. The article is illustrated and runs through the volume. It can be sent you prepaid for one dollar.



No. 8. Mr. Howland Wood sends us the above coin and asks for information concerning it. We take it to be an East Indian money weight, for the reason that the weight, 90 grs. is expressed on it, and besides it weighs

just a drachm and a half, or ninety grains Troy Weight. Possibly some of our correspondents can give us further information concerning it.



No. 9. Edward W. French, Clyde, asks for information regarding a silver coin of which he sends us a drawing. Beyond the fact that it is a medal or token of Charles I, of England, we can give no information. The head on the obverse is that of Charles I, and the head on the reverse undoubtedly that of the King's Son, Prince James.



No. 10. C. E. Crittenden, Charlotte; sends us an English groat, and asks if it is of Edward III, or IV? Edward IV.

A workman while engaged in digging a trench at Croydon, England, on March 9th last, discovered two earthen pots filled with coins. They all proved to be of the Roman Emperor, Constantius, and were struck between 337-350 A. D. The find contained in all 3700 pieces, all in small bronze, and as a general thing were in excellent preservation. The Emperor Constantius was one of the three sons of the great Constantine, founder of Constantinople. Upon the death of their father, the brothers became rulers of different parts of the Empire, one becoming king of the then Roman colony of Britain. Constantius, who ruled over a great part of Europe, seems to have had a greedy disposition. He coveted his brother's kingdom in Britain, forced a quarrel upon him and then reigned in his stead.

Sixty British Coins.

In the British crown colony of Hong Kong a coin is in circulation known as the "mil." This is a tiny copper coin with a hole in the center, intended to take the place of the Chinese "cash," which is one fifty-third of a penny, and is in general use among the coolies in the colony. The mil is one tenth part of a cent, one thousandth part of a dollar, and as the silver dollar in use in Hong Kong is at present worth about 1s. 7d., it follows that the "mil" is worth about one-sixth part of a penny. This, therefore, is the value of the smallest British coin.

Another minute British coin is the Maltese "grain," which has been issued recently in Malta; twelve of these go to a penny. It is such a pretty little coin that it has attracted the notice of tourists, and is already at a premium. It can scarcely be obtained now except at the rate of ten to the penny, a serious difference in the eyes of the frugal Maltese.—Answers.

Sweeping Up Gold.

Uncle Sam started his yearly house cleaning at the assay office a few days ago. It is expected that from \$1,500 to \$2,000 will be collected in little flecks of gold that have escaped from the retorts and smelting pots within the last year.

The iron flooring of the refining room will be removed, the dust collected and the gold dust melted down. Much gold escapes with the fumes from the refining furnaces, and goes up through the chimney, falling upon the roof of the building. The roof has been swept of the dust which collected during the year.

The big chimney is lined with steel, and in sections. Each one of these sections will be removed, the dirt and accumulations scraped from them and put into the melting pot. They will then be replaced. The dust has been collected from the roof of the sub-treasury and the building adjoining the assay office in Pine street.

The following prices were received at the mail auction sale held by Geoffrey C. Adams in New York City, May 2d. last. A few of the prices follow. 1795 Eagle \$50. 1796 Eagle \$27.50. 1804 Eagle \$36, 1864 gold dollar \$48. 1794 silver dollar \$130. 1836 dollar \$11.65. 1799 cent \$30. 1821 cent \$7. Silver Jetons, Canada, \$14 and \$15. Bridge Tokens \$17 and \$15. Success \$10. Leslie Two Pence \$7. George IV. silver set 4 pieces \$15. Weir and Larminie \$17. Silver Cuided \$15. McDermott \$15. Mr. Adams will hold his next sale June 11th.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED: 1794 and 1838 silver dollars. A. W. Crans, Davenport, Iowa.

"I would not be without THE NUMISMATIST for double the price." J. P. McNamara, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED:—Confederate bonds and Certificates of indebtedness. W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

"I could not get along at all without your very valuable paper." F. J. Naftel, New Westminster, B. C. Canada.

WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies. What have you for sale or exchange? Wm. Poillon, 425 West End Ave. New York, N. Y.

WANTED:—To Buy or Exchange, R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies: send list to Frank R. Ebright, Room 501, Marion Building, Seattle, Wash

TO EXCHANGE—For the best offer in old coins, Breton's work on Canadian Coins and Tokens. In the finest condition. Guy Clark, Woodstock, O.

WANTED:—Any one having brilliant U. S. proof sets for sale please address me with lowest cash price. J. S. Morrison, 228 South 9th St. Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WANTED:—Small denominations of U. S. Scrip, in at least good condition for cash. Write what you have and price for same. A. B. Bragdon, Jr., Monroe, Mich.

"I received the March number of THE NUMISMATIST and like it so well that I am sorry I did not know of its existence before." Henry Hammelman, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Church Communion Tokens of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for those of Ontario and Quebec, or for sale. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.
Clark, Woodstock, O.

WANTED: \$50.00 California gold piece, either octagonal or round or both. Will give good price for fine copies. C. W. Cowell, 527 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colorado.

WANTED: Three Dollar Gold of 1854 D, 1873, '75, '76, '77. Will exchange 1855, 1861, '66, '68, '71, '80, '88, '89, for same. A. W. Crans, 1707 Grand Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE:—R. A. M. Chapter Marks of Bloomington, Chapter, No. 26, chartered Oct. 2, 1856. Copper, size 20. 1794 silver dollar to exchange. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED:—A few gold dollars and quarter eagles of any date. Have half dollar of 1871 to exchange. Send lowest cash price to J. T. Mandel, 113 W. Spruce St., Sault St. Marie, Mich.

WANTED:—The following 1794 cents: Hays Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 49, 53, 55. Also the 1795 cent Jefferson head. C. J. Misner, Canfield, O.

FOR SALE:—By The American Numismatic & Archaeological Society, 1271 Broadway, N. Y., early volumes of The American Journal of Numismatics, and a large collection of duplicate catalogues.

This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

WANTED: Priced catalogues of the H. L. Parmelee and Prof. Anthon's Coin Sales. Also American Journal of Numismatics complete. bound or unbound. E. C. Verkler, 115 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Lots of common foreign copper and nickel coins. Describe what you have and state price for cash. I will exchange coins or bills for same. Thomas L. Elder, Sheridan Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED: Half cents, 1842, '45. Half dimes, 1802, quarter eagles, 1797, 1826, '27, '64, '74 and 1885. Half eagles, 1815, '19, '22, '24, '27, '28, '29, '32, '33. W. F. Dunham, 67 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Breton's Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in perfect condition, for U. S. half-cents dated from 1825 to 1857, fine to uncirculated. How many offered? Wm. Jeffs, 14 Baden St., Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED—To purchase for cash \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 50; California gold coins, Colorado and Mormon gold coins; fine or rare U. S. \$1, and 3 gold coins. Will pay good prices. B. G. Johnson, 1814 a Oregon Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE: Bright, new, uncut, unsigned bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich. In sheets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollars. To exchange for other paper or "wild cat" money. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: I will give 75 Trade checks, mint, for either Low's Hard Times Tokens or Breton's Canadian Coins and Tokens; last editions or will give coins catalogued at \$2.50 for either. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana

WANTED: Have you any scarce Cadian varieties? If so let me know and we will surely make a deal. Number according to Breton's work. Any correspondence will be promptly answered. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED:—Half-cents and cents before 1820; Hard Times Tokens, fine English copper coins from James I to William IV, and British colonial coins. Will give good exchange or purchase for cash. Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—U. S. cents, fair to fine and uncirculated; 250 foreign coins, good to uncir. for Scott's Copper and Nickel Catalogue; 1856 flying eagle cent; $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar gold or any good books on copper coins. H. A. Day, Box 244, Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE:—Rare Canadian checks and tokens for stamps; Canadian revenue stamps, Manitoba, B. C., N. S., N. B., Ontario law, and Quebec Assurance principally wanted. All letters answered. A. C. Roussel, 2106 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE:—1794, 1802, '06, '11, '13, '14 and '57 cents, fine condition. Have common dates in fine to uncirculated. What have you in cents and half cents to exchange? Condition must be good to uncir. Send your list and I will answer. Chas. E. Marks, 208 N. Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE:—Cents and half cents from 1794 to 1860 for rare dates in half cents of the 40s. Also the very rare Carolina coin of 1694, "God bless Carolina and the Lords Proprietors," without the flaw over elephant's tail. The coin is in fine condition and the best cash offer gets it. J. McLain Brown, Fawn Grove, York Co., Pa.

WANTED: For cash, 25 cents and dollar of 1866, no motto; dollar 1873, C C mint. Trade dollar 1876, C C mint. Copper cents, 1797, stemless wreath; 1802, one stem; 1826 over 1825; 1851 over 1881. Half cent, 1796. Gold dollars, 1870, 1880. Half eagles, 1797, 1814, 1819, 1820. Eagles, 1798, 1804. H. O. Mann, Room 226, Coronado building, Denver, Col.

EXCHANGE—Copper cents 1799 and 1804 (broken die) both fine considering dates, Mass., Conn. and Vermont cents; 1799 Silver dollars, 1829 and 1836 half dollars, rare U. S. postage and revenue stamps, 3c playing card stamps, many others. Will exchange for good U. S. or foreign gold coins, prefer $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 3. or \$50. U. S. Dr. C. H. Morris, 133 State St., Lew London, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE:—Low's Priced coin catalogues, three sales 1899, and sales of 1900, 1901 and 1902, complete; Chapman Jan. 31st and May 1 and 2, 1902, all in condition as received, and American Journal of Numismatics, 1898 and 1899 volumes complete and unbound; for best offer of U. S. cents and half cents between 1793 and 1857 in good condition. All letters answered. Charles Allen, Court House, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

TO EXCHANGE:—1851 gold \$50.00 slug; 1849 \$5.00 gold, Mormon, both in fine condition. Also some strictly mint lustre cents or partially so, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1812, 1813, 1814. I want 1856 flying eagle cent, gold quarter and half dollars, 1799 and 1804 cents, and Fractional Currency. Am open to any proposition on rarities or three and one dollar gold pieces. Address, "Collector," 672 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will trade even for those I lack. Will sell for 35 cents each postpaid, or three varieties for \$1.00 Ben. G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple Chicago.

Mail Auction Sale.

Collection of J. STOLLBERG of NEW YORK CITY,

to be distributed

June 15th, 1903.

Including an 1804 Dime, 1841 Half Cent, and an 1864 Gold Dollar. Also a fine line of Three and One Dollar gold pieces, including many rare dates. Copper Cents, Half Cents, Fractional Currency, etc. Write for catalog.

J. BARNET,

720 E. 138th St.

New York City.

FOR SALE

At Mail Auction June 15, 1903, by H. E. Buck, at Delaware, Ohio. No expense to purchaser except for postage, registry or express. Satisfaction guaranteed.

No.

U. S. GOLD.

1. 1797 Eagle, six stars facing, very fine, about unc. Not so good a coin sold for \$20 May 2, last.
2. 1838 Eagle, very good, very rare. Seldom in market.
3. 1834 Half Eagle, extra fine. Some mint lustre.
4. 1836 " " fine.
5. 1835 Quarter Eagle, very good, very little worn by circulation.
6. 1844 " " D mint, fine.
7. 1850 " " fine.
8. 1851 " " D mint, very fine.
9. " " " O " very good. Reverse shows solder marks.
10. " " " Very good.
11. 1852 " " O mint, fine.
12. 1853 " " Very fine.
13. 1856 " " Uncirculated.
14. 1860 " " Good, S mint.
15. 1861 " " Uncirculated.
16. 1899 " " "
17. 1854 Three Dollar, Very fine.
18. " " " Fine.
19. " " " O mint, uncirculated.
20. 1856 " " S mint, good.
21. 1871 " " Unc., *very rare*.
22. 1878 " " "
23. 1880 " " " as rare as the '71.
24. 1849 One Dollar, About unc., open wreath.
25. 1850 " " Uncirculated.
26. 1851 " " "
27. 1852 " " About uncirculated.
28. 1852 " " " Hole above head.
29. 1853 " " Uncirculated.
30. " " " Fine.
31. " " " Very good, tarnished.
32. 1854 " " Uncirculated, large size.
33. 1855 " " " date weak.
34. 1856 " " Fine.
35. 1861 " " Uncirculated.
36. 1862 " " "
37. 1862 " " Fine, shows solder marks on Rev.

Continued on page 191.

FOREIGN GOLD.

38. 1895. SO. AFRICAN REPUBLIC:—1 Pond, bust Kruger. Extremely fine, except dent on nose and cheek. Ex. rare, similar one sold Arnold sale March last for \$6.15.
39. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—Isabel 1864. 1 Peso, very fine—very rare.
40. MEXICAN:—Ferdinand 6th, 1757. 1 B., very fine, slightly bent, size 9½, not described by Scott, a beauty and must be very rare.
41. Ferdinand 7. 1817. 1 Scudo, unc., extremely rare as is all of that coinage.
42. Newfoundland Victoria, 1881. 2 dollars, uncirculated.

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

43. 1795, Fillet head, fine, scarce.
44. 1799 six stars facing, fine.
45. 1800 Every good, scratched.
46. 1802 Fine, becoming scarce.
47. 1840 " "
48. 1841 " except small x scratch.
49. 1846 " "
50. 1859 O mint, about uncirculated.
51. 1860 " " "
52. 1872 About good.
53. 1873 Trade, about uncirculated.
54. 1877 " P. mint, very good.
55. 1878 " S. " very fine.

CANADIAN COPPER CATALOGUE TO COMPARE WITH BRETONS Work.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 56. 521. Uncirculated. | 76. 718 Good. |
| 57. 522 " " | 77. 719 Good. |
| 58. " Good. | 78. 720 Uncirculated. |
| 59. 527 Uncirculated. | 79. 727 Fine. |
| 60. " Fine. | 80. 730 Good. |
| 61. 528 " " | 81. 871 Uncirculated. |
| 62. 529 " " | 82. 874 Good. |
| 63. " Good. | 83. 878 Uncirculated. |
| 64. 533 " " | 84. 917 Good. |
| 65. 670 Good, cracked die. | 85. 919 Uncirculated. |
| 66. 674 Over 960, a freak, brass, a great rarity. | 86. 960 Good, brass. |
| 67. 679 V g die cracked badly, rare. | 87. 961 Brass, good. |
| 68. " Fine. | 88. 963 Very good. |
| 69. 691 " " | 89. 965 Very fine. |
| 70. " About good. | 90. 966 Very good. |
| 71. 692 Very good. | 91. 979 Good. |
| 72. 702 Fine. | 92. 981 About good, dented. |
| 73. 704 Uncirculated. | 93. 989 Very good, rare. |
| 74. 714 Fair. | 94. 992 " " |
| 75. 715 Good. | 95. 994 Good. |
| | 96. 997 Uncirculated, 4 varieties. |

Rare U. S. and Foreign Coins Cheap.

U. S. Proof set 1880, complete, perfect.....\$4.75
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JULY
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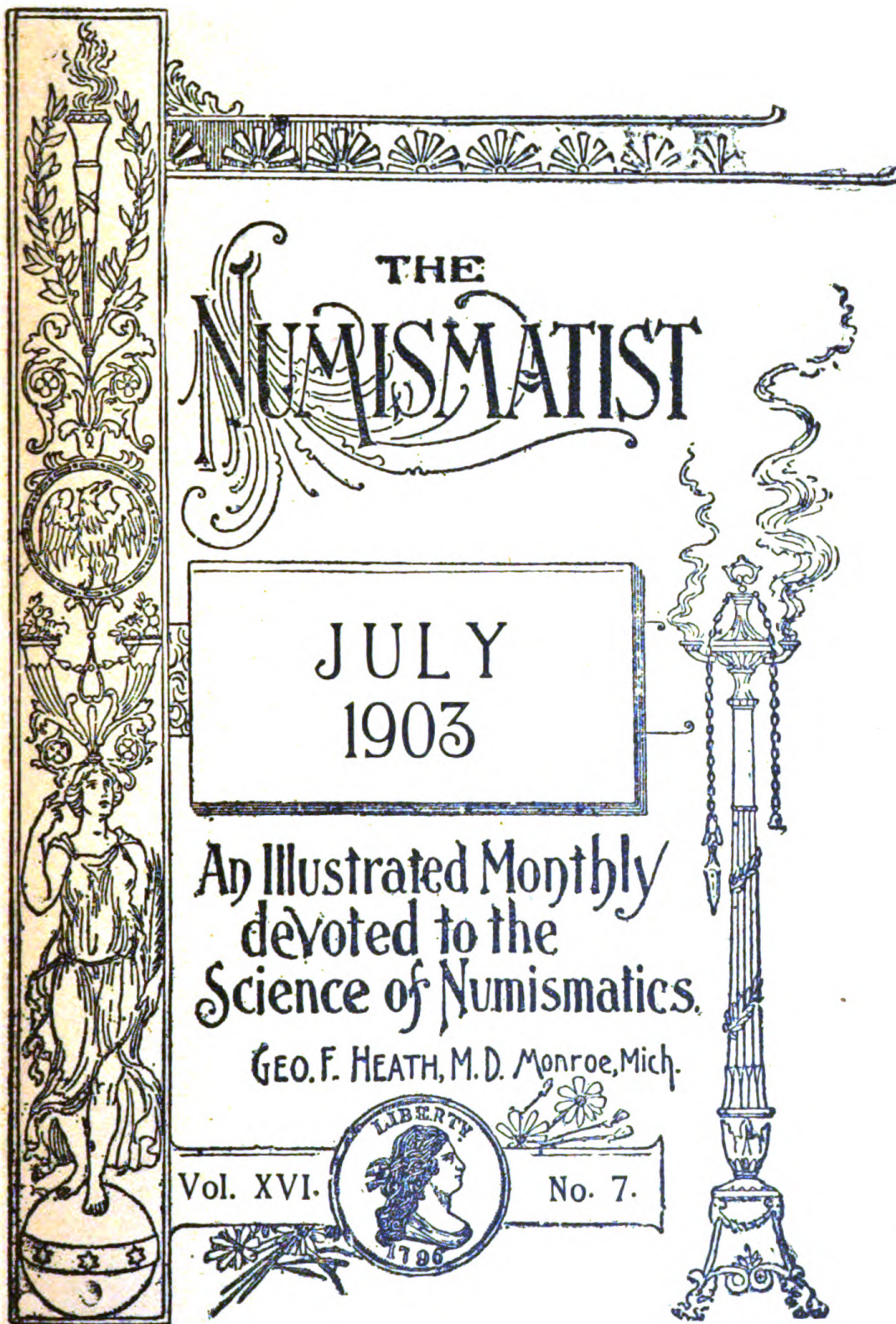
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Vol. XVI.



No. 7.



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CONTENTS.

Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (*Illustrated.*) ..

A First Bronze of Marciana.....197-198

Tokens and Coins of Bolivar.....199-202

A Token of David Garrick.....202-203

Coins of Bible Places. (*Illustrated.*).....204-209

The Eagle Half-Pennies. Jeremiah Gibbs. (*Illustrated.*).. 210-211

The Eagle on the Coins.212

The Italian Medalists.....212-213

American Numismatic Association.....214-215

Communication215-217

Miscellaneous218-219

Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....220-221

Advertisements.....222-228

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JULY 1903.

NO 7.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

— — —

With Such Information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

XLVI.

A FIRST BRONZE OF MARCIANA.

— — —



Obv. Head of Marciana facing the right wearing an ornamented frontal coronet. The hair braided with care and gathered at the back of the head, the shoulders draped. Legend; "DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA."

Rev. An eagle standing nearly full front head turned to right with the wings widely spread. Legend: "CONSECRATIO," "S. C." in the exergue. A large "First Brass" (marked "R. R. R." in catalogue.) Size 24

Marciana was the sister of Trajan, mother of Matidia and grand-mother of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian. History is silent concerning the date of her birth; her death is recorded to have occurred A. D. 114. We are informed that she was an accomplished and highly educated lady. The name of her husband has not been preserved, his death must have occurred previous to the accession of her brother to the purple for she lived as a "widow" with the emperor's wife Plotina, when Trajan became ruler of the Roman Empire. Marciana was highly esteemed by her brother and Plotina and at her death "Divine Honors" were decreed her as this coin denotes by the reverse. The Greek and Romans were accustomed to pay divine honors to illustrious persons. Pliny relates as an explanation of this custom that "when one mortal helps or does good to another he is on the high road to immortal fame. By it have passed with heavenly tread the greatest sovereigns." Juvenal also calls the emperors "rivals of the gods" on account of the system of apotheosis which was usually sanctioned by the authority of the senate. Stevenson's Dictionary gives nine symbols as denoting consecration: *An Eagle, a Victory, a Funeral Pile; an Altar, a Chariot* drawn by elephants, horses or mules, *a Phoenix; a Lectesternium, a Temple* and a list of forty-six illustrious persons is given as having received the rites and ceremonies observed in the consecration of princes. "The ceremony was very solemn and imposing. After the body had been clothed in the habiliments of death it was placed in a bed of ivory," young men were chosen to act as pallbearers to carry the body to the *Rogus* or Funeral Pile. The corpse was surrounded with aromatics and precious balms then the torch was applied and as the flames mounted upwards an eagle was set free from the top of the *Rogus* to bear the soul of the deceased to heaven. The reason why the eagle was selected is doubtless on account of the hawk family of birds being, very anciently, considered as a type of the soul. They did "not drink of water but of blood" is recorded in the "Book of the Dead" hence the circle-soaring birds of fire, light and breath were the types of the three sources of all life.

The hawk-headed Bigenetrix was the mother of the Blood and Soul. She as a mother inspired her soul *into the child* and her symbol as soul-producer was the head of an eagle or hawk which likewise was a symbol of breath as ideographed by the virgin mother-hood of Neith who came from herself out of Askion or darkness. The breath of Osiris is also called a soul. In the Ritual (ch. LXXVIII) we read "My face is in the shape of the divine hawk, the soaring bird of the soul."

The birds of this family when flying form circles, the type of eternity; and as we get symbols of breath or life; soul or immortal or undying spirit; circles or eternity from the eagle we have the key to the so frequent use of this bird on the coins and medals of the ancients.

XLVII.

TOKENS AND COINS OF BOLIVAR.



Obv. Bust of Bolivar dexter. Legend: "SIMON BOLIVAR LIBERTADOR DE COLOMBIA Y DE PERU." (Simon Bolivar Liberator of Columbia and Peru.)

Rev. A circle enclosing the sun casting its rays upon a mountain the foot of which is the city of Potosi. Legend: "POTOSI MANIFIESIA SU GRATITUD AL GENIO D. LA LIBERTAD 1825." (Potosi manifests its gratitude to the genius of the day of liberty 1825.)

The sun is here used emblematically to illustrate the sentiment.

A fine bronze medal, size 22

Simon Bolivar was born 1783, died 1830. He was educated in Madrid. When the revolt against the Spanish yoke broke out in Venezuela, he joined it but had to fly. In 1813 he returned and gathering a force together, he defeated Gen. Monteverde at Caracas, but the tide then turned and Bolivar fled to Jamaica, but shortly returned and in 1819 won the battle of Bojaca. This resulted in the inauguration of the Republic of Venezuela. In 1822 Bolivar went to the assistance of the Peruvians, in their struggle for liberty, being given chief command, after a long campaign he won the great battle for Ayachcho.

In honor of this event upper Peru was constituted a separate Republic with the title of Bolivar. The history of the revolutionary contest in South America is stained by the most barbarous massacres committed by both parties. From Spanish official documents we learn there was (in a period of only nine years) sacrificed in cold blood by hanging, shooting and other modes of execution, no less than eighty thousand prisoners. This count does not include the many thousands who were butchered by the brutal soldiers whenever they visited a village. In June 1816 the Spanish Gen. Morillo entered the city of Santa Fe de Bogota. One of his despatches was intercepted in its passage to Spain in which he boldly describes his method in treating captured

cities in the following words: "Every person of either sex, capable of reading or writing were treated as rebels, by thus cutting off all who could read or write, I hope effectually to arrest the spirit of revolution." A striking instance of the ferocious cruelty and personal barbarity of Gen. Morillo has been handed down to us. "A young French officer in the services of the Independents had his arm severed from his shoulder by a saber cut, and being unable to sustain himself from loss of blood he was carried into a negro cabin where he was given such care as possible under the circumstances. He was in a fair condition of recovery when Gen. Morillo happened to return discovered his retreat and instantly had him slaughtered. In return for these cruelties Gen. Bolivar gave measure for measure. After the capture of Caracas Bolivar despatched an order that every European Spaniard confined in that city should be killed. Not more than thirty prisoners were saved from this terrible sentence. Eight hundred were executed at one time. They were taken out of the dungeons and conducted in pairs a short distance from town and then shot. Many of these unfortunate victims, who knew that their sacrifice was the result of the unfeeling obstinacy and cruelty of the Spanish government and its officers deliberately conversed on the subject while walking to the place of execution, and many of them uttered the most horrible curses against the authors of their calamities.



Obv. Bust of Bolivar sinister. On truncation "BOLIVAR." Legend: "LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION," (Liberty for the constitution.)

Rev. A Palm tree, two Llams beneath, one on either side, an arch of nine stars above the tree. Legend: "REPUBLIC BOLIVIANA"—T 4 S 1857, F. J. (the monogram) following the word Boliviana is the mint mark of Potosi. F. J. is the Mint Master's initials. The value is four reals. These pieces were called "Four Reals de Plata." This is an impression in copper.

Rare, size 21.



Obv. Bust of Bolivar dexter. Legend: A SU LIBERTADOR SIMON BOLIVAR. In exergue: A DAVALOS, G.

Rev. Arms. Legend: EL PERU RESTAURADO EN AYACUCHO AÑO DEL 1824. Copper size 20.



Obv. Bust of "Melgarejo and Munoz accolated. Before the Busts "MELGAREJO" and behind "MUNOZ." Legend: "A LOS PACIFICADORES DE BOLIVIA." (To the Pacificators of Bolivia.)

REV. Inscription. "CANTERIA DE POTOSI SETIEBRE 5 1865). (The stone cutters (Assin.) of Potosi Sept. 5, of 1855.) Through the center—"AL | VALOR | Y | AL | TALENTO." (To valor and talent.) Nine stars below last word. Copper, size 20.

There is probably a play upon the word "Centeria" intended as this word in Spanish refers to stone-cutting or stone-building and Centeria not only signifies quarry but in one sense "talents or genius.

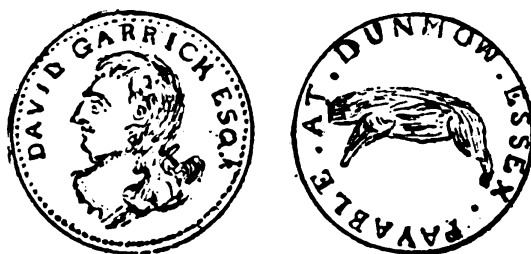
Marian Melgarejo was a famous Republican leader in the wars of Bolivia. Born 1810 died 1870.

Cabrera Ramon Munoz was born in the year 1819 at Cochabamba and died at Lima in Peru in 1869. While studying in the University of Buenos Ayres he made disparaging remarks concerning the methods employed by the Dictator Rosas that excited the ire of Rosas hence Munoz was compelled to flee to Montivido. Gen. Belzu appreciating his talents promised him his protection if he would return and after the overthrow of the Dictator, Munoz was

appointed minister of the Argentine Republic. He was an easy writer and published many works. One of the most interesting being a historical paen called "Cienfuegos." In 1865 he was appointed minister to Chile and was firm in maintaining the "treaty alliance" against Spain that had been drawn up by the friends of liberty.

XLVIII.

A TOKEN OF DAVID GARRICK.



Obv. Bust sinister Legend: DAVID GARRICK ESQ."

Rev. A fitch of bacon: Legend: "PAYABLE AT DUNMOW, ESSEX."
Condor, 295; 319 Atkins, 28, 22 A.

White metal, size 18.

David Garrick was born at Hereford, Feb. 28, 1716. His father was a captain in the British army. At an early period in life David was sent to London to study law under Dr. Johnson. but not liking law he turned his attention toward the stage, making his first appearance under the name of Lyddal at Ipswich, in 1741. He met with great success and secured an engagement at Drury Lane, so great was his favor with the public that in 1747 he was enabled to become joint patentee of this house. His last appearance was on June 10 as Don Felix in the "Wonder." His death occurred Jan. 20th, 1799, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The fitch of bacon commemorated on this token takes its origin from the following incident. In the year 1111 Lady Juga not having lived in harmony with her husband offered as a prize "a gammon of bacon to any person from any part of England going to Dunmow, in Essex, and swearing that for twelve months and a day he has never had a household brawl or wished himself unmarried." No person appeared to claim the prize during the life time of Lady Juga, hence the custom languished until the year 1244 when it was revived by Robert de Fitzwalter. The conditions as layed down by him were as follows: "Any married couple who had lived in conjugal amity for twelve month and a day without quarreling or even wishing themselves unmarried could present themselves to the priory and kneeling on to sharp-pointed stones take the following oath.

You shall swear, by the custom of our confession,
 That you never made any nuptial transgression
 Since you were made man and wife,
 By household brawls or contentious strife:
 Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
 Wished yourselves unmarried again;
 Or, in a twelve month and a day,
 Repented not in thought any way
 If to these terrors, without all fear,
 Of your own accord, you will freely swear
 A gammon of bacon you shall receive.
 And bear it hence with our good leave
 For this is our custom at Dunmow well known,
 The sport is ours, but the bacon your own.

History records the name of Richard Wright a laborer living at Bawburg as being the first to receive the prize in 1445. Steven Samuel of Little Ayston, Essex received the prize in 1467. Thomas Ley of Coggeshall in 1510. William and Jane Parsley of Much-Easton, Essex, and John and Jane Reynolds of Hatfield Regis in 1701. Thomas Shakeshaft of Weatherfield, Essex, in 1751. In the year 1763 the "Flitch of Dunmow" was given but the name of the recipients have been lost. John and Susan Cilder of Tarling were the last to receive the prize in 1772. During a period of over six hundred years *i. e.* from 1111 to 1772 only eight persons are named in history as having obtained the "Flitch of Bacon" hence these names merit immortality.

The origin of the word "Bacon" is of interest in this connection. Champollion gives a hieroglyphic Baken "as an unknown kind of altar" "Ba" is food, "Kann" is smoke, and "Kanf" is a baker or smoker in ancient Egyptian. Levy in his history of the South American Nations states that the Indians of Brazil in 1557 made use of a wooden grating set up on four forked posts on which they smoked meat by means of a slow fire. This in their language was called "BOUCAN." This enables us to identify the unknown kind of altar of Champollion as the frame work upon which the meat rested while being smoked. The Pelew Islanders have the word "Boucanning" meaning the art of smoking meat to preserve it. This is very near our word "Bacon" as the name of smoked pork.

A dispatch from Philadelphia on April 25th stated that a consignment of what would appear to be beer kegs covered with red sealing wax and guarded by a squad of United States Soldiers equipped with rifles would soon leave for New York. Each of these kegs will hold \$10,000 in silver coin for circulation in the Philippines. There are 250 of these kegs which means a total of \$2,500,000 in silver. At New York these kegs will be loaded upon a government transport under a guard of Marines.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Antioch in Syria.

Of the fifteen cities mentioned in history of this name, Antioch in Syria was the most famous of them all, in short was the largest and finest city of all Western Asia, and it is often called for this reason, Greater Antioch. It was situated on both sides of the River Orontes, about twenty-five miles from the sea and three hundred miles north of Jerusalem. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator about 300 B. C., and in honor of his father was called Antioch. It remained the capital of the Greek and Roman governors of Syria for nearly a thousand years. The first Gentile church was founded here by Paul, and the disciples of Jesus Christ were here first called Christians, having up to this time been called Nazarines by the Jews and Galileans by the Pagans. St. Luke was born in this city, and Paul with Barnabas remained a year preaching the gospel. The city was the seat of the early Christian Bishops. The celebrated Ignatius who suffered martyrdom under Trajan at Rome, was bishop here for forty years. Chrysostom was born here in A. D. 344, and in his time the city contained a population of upwards 200,000. It has suffered much from earthquakes and wars. Here it was that Trajan fled out of his palace by a window during an earthquake and it is related that in 526 A. D. 250,000 people who had assembled to celebrate the festival of the Ascension, were destroyed by an earthquake. The city has been taken by Persian and Saracen several times. In 1098 it was captured by the Crusaders and in 1268 was taken and destroyed by the Saracens.



Coins were struck in Antioch for the kings of Syria, and later autonomous coins during the period from 92-49 B. C. One of the most interesting is illustrated above. It is a tetradrachm of Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (*Illustrious.*) He gained the kingdom by flatteries and lavish bribery. He it was who in 168 B. C. invaded Palestine, captured and plundered the city of Jerusalem, desecrated the Temple by sacrificing swine upon its altars, and sprinkling its broth about its sacred places. These and other outrages brought the King the title Epimanes (*mad or crazy,*) a sarcastic pun on his illustrious title. In 143 the Maccabees under Judas, delivered their people from this desecrater.

From the time of Augustus down to Valerianus Senior, Greek inscriptions and legends were almost universally preserved, and its immense coinage proves the great importance of this Syrian metropolis; in fact, of all the ancient mint cities, only Rome seems to have excelled it in its volume of coinage. To illustrate and describe the coinage of Antioch would require a volume in itself. We shall therefore refer our readers to the few coins illustrated herewith, about which our remarks shall necessarily be very brief.

No. 1. This is a coin of Seleucus I, Nicator, 312-280 B. C., the founder of the dynasty, and first king of Syria, and after whom this city was named. Coins in both gold and silver, staters and tetradrachms were struck in this type.

Obv. The head of the king with Bull's horns.

Rev. Horses head with bulls horns. Inscription in Greek.

A favorite type is illustrated on the reverses of Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 8 in which Tyche of Antioch is seated on a rock with the river god, Orontes swimming at her feet. This was copied from the statue by Eutychides the famous sculptor of Sicyon.



The greatest interest centers around the coin illustrated (No. 8), which is a silver shekel or stater of Antioch, struck under the Emperor Augustus, and which is supposed by many to be the identical coin mentioned in Matthew, XVII, 24. "And when they were come to Capernium, they that received the half shekel came to Peter, and said, 'Doth not your master pay the half

shekel?' He said, 'Yea.' And when he came into the house, Jesus spake first to him, saying, 'What thinkest thou, Simon? The kings of earth, from whom do they receive toil or tribute? From their sons, or from strangers?' And when he said from "strangers," Jesus said unto him, 'Therefore the sons are free, but lest we cause them to stumble, go thou to the sea, and cast a hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a shekel; that take, and give unto them for me and thee.'

While this particular stater is the one usually identified with this miracle, we are compelled to admit that it is just as possible that this coin was any other of the Syrian staters which were equivalent in value to the Jewish shekel and Greek tetradrachm, that at this time circulated largely in Judea, all representing the value of the then days wages of two men.

No. 4. Obv. Head of the City turreted. Rev. Ram, star in crescent. This was struck between 4 B. C. and 16 A. D.



Rev. The figure of Nemesis (triune) holding the attributes of her high office. Nemesis was the goddess of divine punishment, the avenger of crimes, and the punisher of those who committed wrong. She was honored by both the Greeks and Romans, and an altar was erected to her in the capitol to which those who went to war first made offerings. She was the representative of Providence, and to her was committed the equitable adjustment of matters in this world.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that between the years 96-83, B. C., five sons of Antiochus VIII., reigned in or over different portions of Syria, and all struck coins in their names. The relations between them were all but brotherly and to end the continuous strife, Tigranes, King of Armenia, was invited in 83 B. C. to the Syrian throne. He reigned peacefully over his added dominions until his defeat by the Roman, Lucullus in 69 B. C., when Syria passed from among the great nations of earth to become a Roman colony. The following tetradrachm of Tigranes was struck in Antioch.



Obv. Head of Tigranes with Armenian Tiara to right.

Rev. Type of Antioch as on previous noted coins. Legend in Greek: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. (Of the King Tigranes.)

ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA.

Antioch, the chief city of PISIDIA, was also founded by Seleucus and named in honor of his father, Antiochus. It was peopled by hired immigrants from Magnesia. The city was often visited by Paul, Silas, Barnabas and Timothy, the latter being a native of the section. The Jews raising a sedition against them they were obliged to leave the city. (Acts XIII, 14.)

No. 1.



No. 2.



No coinage appears for this city until the time of Augustus, when it became a Roman colony. Up to the reign of Claudius Gothicus numerous types are recorded. We present two reverses of interesting coins of this Antioch.

The first represents Cybele seated between two lions. Legend: ANTIOCHIA COLONIA CAES. In the exergue, S. R. (Senatus Romanus.)

The other shows Lunus or Mensis standing to right. On his head a Phrygian cap. In his left hand he holds a victory, and at feet, a cock. Behind the back, a crescent. Cybele and Lunus were held in great veneration in the city. Jeremiah, VII. 18, and XLIV., 17 and 18, alludes to this worship of the moon, which was held by these people to be the Queen of Heaven.

ARMENIA.

The country of Armenia is the original seat of one of the oldest civilizations. It was on Mount Ararat of Armenia that the ark is said to have rested after the flood had abated, and the site of the Garden of Eden is held by many to have been in this region where the Tigris and the Euphrates gather the moisture of the mountains and begin their courses to the sea. Ptolemy, Strabo and Pliny each make mention of a city of Paradisus in this region. Jeremiah in chapter LI., 27, speaks of the people of Meni being summoned with the other natives against Babylon, Ararat. Meni, or Minni, of Bible mention are one and all the same place or district. The country was conquered by Alexander the Great, in 325 B. C., but regained its independence in 190 B. C. Tigranes, the son-in-law of Mithridates, was its last ruler. He was defeated by the Romans under Lucillus and Pompey in 69-66 B. C. Since this time the Romans, Parthians, Byzantine Emperors, Persians, Sarasens, Turks and Russians have successively ruled in the land.

The coinage of Armenia begins some time after the Macedonian conquest, in 190 B. C., and extends down through a line of kings, past Tigranes (B. C., 89-36) who has already been mentioned, (*Vide* Antioch in Syria,) to and into the time of Augustus. While nominally from Tigranes the country enjoyed an autonomous or regal coinage, this was due to the sufferance of the Roman authorities.



Obv. The head of Mark Antony to right. The tiara or Armenian crown is at back, ANTONI ARMENIA DEVICTA.

Rev. The head of Cleopatra to right. The lituus in front. Legend: REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM CLEOPATRAE.

This is a very rare denarius struck to commemorate events that transpired in Armenia in B. C., 34.

Antony, by a base strategem, had vanquished the Armenian king, Artavasdes, and deprived him of his power.

The reverse reads: Cleopatra, Queen of Kings, (and by implication) Mother of King's Son. This is literally correct, for it is a matter of record that of the Emperors three children by Cleopatra, he gave Syria to Ptolemy, Armenia to Alexander, and Cyrene to his daughter Cleopatra. In a speech by Antony at Alexandria, and recorded by Dion, he commanded that "Cleopatra should be styled Queen of Kings," etc. The lituus is an illusion to Antony's augurship.

The Eagle Half-Pennies,

JEREMIAH GIBBS.

There may be room for doubt as to which is the obverse and reverse of these coins—as the Britannia side appears on the reverse of Bretons 973 and 980, the writer will refer to the eagle side as the obverse. Then again while the spread eagle is emblematic of a U. S. coin the legend “half-penny token” is decidedly British, besides the term “cents” had been adopted by the former several years earlier than these are dated. It is quite probable they were struck in England as the above mentioned varieties of Wellington half-pennies bear the same reverse, and several of these dated 1813 are struck over English tradesman half-pennies.

The main points of difference are in the number of arrows held by the eagle and the number of leaves in the olive branch in his left claw, also in distance of wings from the legend and position of tail to the date. The width of the wreaths on the reverse, the number of leaves in the olive branch held by Britannia and the length and shape of the prongs of the trident form distinct points of difference. The edges are all obliquely milled in the centre and six varieties have beaded borders.



BRETON, 994.

No. 1. Obv. Bunch of four arrows in eagle's right claw, and in his left an olive branch with five leaves; the two upper ones touching the wing—but the wings are distant from the legend, the date 1813 is small and divided in the centre by the eagle's tail.

Rev. Five leaves in olive branch held by Britannia; trident prongs short and do not touch the wreath. Many of this variety are struck over English tradesmen half-pennies.

No. 2. Obverse, smaller bodied eagle; date, 1813, large and divided by the tail of the eagle as in No. 1. Wings closer to legend; only one leaf of olive branch touches the wing.

Rev. Britannia's arm shorter and head flat. Seven leaves in olive branch. Trident resembles No. 1 but is shorter. Wreath quite broad and almost touches the shield.

No. 3. Obv. The four arrows are lighter cut. Five leaves in olive branch none of which touch the wing. Date, 1814 divided by the tail of the eagle.

Rev. Five leaves in olive branch, the upper left one touches wreath, the prongs on trident are the longest of the series and all three touch the wreath. This is the same reverse as Breton's No. 980.

No. 4. Obv. Same as No. 3.

Rev. Olive Branch resembles No. 3, but does not touch wreath: trident does not lean as much as in No. 3 and only two of its prongs touch the wreath.

No. 5. Obv. Three arrows in rightclaw and six leaves in olive branch, eagle's tail does not divide the date, 1815, as in the other varieties.

Rev. Five leaves in olive branch which is more distant from the wreath than in any other varieties. Prongs of trident are shorter and do not touch the wreath. The leaves in this wreath run opposite to the other five varieties.

No. 6. Obv. Same as No. 5.

Rev. Only four leaves in the olive branch show distinctly; three lean towards Britannia whose outstretched arm shows a sharper curve at the elbow. The prongs are short and straight and do not touch the wreath which is about the same width as No. 2. Shield does not lean so much on this as on the other varieties. This is the same reverse as Breton's No. 973.

The reverse dies of No. 1 and 6 appear to have been recut or they are often overstrikes that gives them a blurred appearance.
HAMILTON, ONT., June 18.

The Director of the Mint considers the new set of Philippine coins as superior in design to our present coins. Of course this is an easy thing to say without in any way endangering the truth. There is a rumor at the War Department that the first thousand sets of these new coins will be placed on the market at two dollars a set for souvenirs. This will leave a profit of \$1.03 on the set and it is thought that a thousand sets may easily be disposed of in this way, and this reminds us that a forbearing people have borne our present design of dollar just twentyfive years, and as our present mint laws hold that the designs shall not be changed oftener than once in this period, we would suggest that this Philippine designer be allowed to design a new pattern for adoption, so that we may be at least equal in an artistic coinage to our Philippine possessions.

The Eagle on the Coins.

If you have a silver dollar of 1836, or 1838 or 1839, or one of the nickel cents coined in 1856, 1857 or 1858, you will find upon them the portrait of "Peter," who was for many years the pet of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.

Not only did he have free access to every part of the Mint, going without hindrance into the treasury vaults, where even the treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but used his own pleasure in going about the city, flying over the houses, sometimes perching upon the lamp-posts in the streets.

Everybody knew and admired him, and even the street boys treated him with respect. The government provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the Mint establishment as the superintendent or chief coiner.

He was so kindly treated that he had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the Mint yet if he had not sat down to rest on one of the great fly wheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later.

The superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with the wings spread to their fullest extent, and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the Mint's cabinet, where you may see him whenever you go there. He sat for the "eagle" design which is a feature of the coins mentioned.—Pluck.

The Italian Medalists.

The Germans undoubtedly excel in such handbooks as the "Kunstler Monographien" or the "Monographien des Kunstgewerbes" (Leipzig: See-man), of which No. 9, Cornelius von Fabriczy's 'Medaillen der Italienischen Renaissance', lies before us. The large size of the page permits of a sufficient number of illustrations, in the present instance 181, to represent the whole matter graphically. There is this inevitable drawback to the study of Renaissance medals, that, after the founder of the art, all else is decadence. No one of his successors attained the absolute simplicity of plane and line that make Pisanello's portraits equal if not superior to the best Greek coins, nor again the grand manner of the allegorical designs which adorn the obverse of his pieces. This said, the beginner will find Herr Fabriczy's treatise an agreeable guide for the one hundred and fifty years from Pisanello's first medal to the death of Pastorino in 1592, while the numismatist will note that, with scrupulous acknowledgment of earlier investigations, he pursues throughout an independent course. After preliminary discussion of the method of producing medals, cast and stamped, he treats successively Pisanello and his school, the

other medal makers of northern Italy, those of Florence and of Rome. A second and much shorter section treats of sixteenth century medals struck from a die, under the captions. The Medici, the Popes, and The Paduan and Milanese Designers. Throughout, the treatment is sober, and the reproductions generally speak eloquently for the score or so of new attributions hazarded by the author, who, for example, adds a medal or so to the lists of L'Antico, Cavalli and Alessandro Vittoria, the virile portraitist of the pamphleteer Aretino; and distinguishes between the rather feeble methods of Francia and those of a pupil.

More important are Fabriczy's comments on the Florentine medallists, who, with a technique inferior to that of the north, had a great advantage in their subjects--the Medici Academy notably--and a gravity all their own. To run over the list of Nicolo Florentino, for instance, is to renew acquaintance with Lorenzo, Giuliano, Poliziano, Pico della Mirandola, with Lorenzo Tornabuoni and his wife, Giovanna degli Albizzi, to celebrate whose nuptials Botticelli painted the frescoes of the Villa Lemmi now in exile in the Louvre. Fabriczy actually adds a new medallist, Adriano Florentino, to the Tuscan roll. This artist, a scholar of Bertoldo, is known only from a medal of Elizabeth, Duchess of Urbino, and by a portrait of Degenhart Pfeffinger, Marshal of Lower Bavaria, with his arms in a wholly German feeling on the obverse. Very interesting too, is the assertion that the unique Ercole II. of Este in the Welmar cabinet is a trial proof of Benvenuto Cellini's. But the expert reader will gather from these instances that the connoisseur as well as the amateur must consult Herr Fabriczy's monograph. At only one point would we take sharp issue with his opinion. The superb plaque of Leon Battista, Albrecht in the Louvre is too much like the work of Pisanello to be safely attributed to the greatest of the medallists. It shows a solicitude for detail--note only the hair, the ear and the drapery--which is wholly alien to Pisanello's inflexibly austere style. To the present writer it seems distinctly Florentine. The hypothesis that it is Alberti's own, allures, but it is better to leave it anonymous, thanking Heaven for a time that provides anonymous works of this quality.--New York Times.

"I appreciate your journal very much and only regret that I did not become a member of the Association long ago." F. W. Gillies, Brampton, Ont.

American Numismatic Association.

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APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

James Anton, 167 Rebecca St. Hamilton, Ontario.
 Vouchers, H. Lutz and J. Gibbs.
 Jos Keuler, Chilton, Wis.
 Vouchers: Henry Rollman and the Secretary.
 Dr. J. M. Henderson, 314 North High St. Columbus, O.
 Vouchers: Henry E. Buck and the Secretary.
 Fred J. McClure, Box 596, Warsaw, N. Y.
 Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.
 David H. Hyman, 313 East 57th St. New York, N. Y.
 Vouchers: A. R. Frey and the Secretary.

The above applicants will be entitled to membership in the Association on August 1st, provided no objections are prior received.

Mr. McClure is interested particularly in ancient Greek, Egyptian, and Roman Coins; also broken Bank Bills of beautiful workmanship. Mr. Hyman's specialty is the coins of the United States government.

Ex-President Heaton is at his summer camp in the mountains of Virginia. His address until July 15th will be Skyland, Page Co. Va. After this date he will take a trip to the Yellowstone, returning by way of the Great Lakes. Dr. James Bindon is at his summer home at Newport, R. I. Howland Wood left on June 20th for a European trip. Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Amsterdam, Paris, London, etc. will be visited and numismatic matters will not be neglected.

We are having repeated calls for an Association Directory. Of course all addresses have been published in the Numismatist during the past five years together with all changes of address, but many of our new members have not got this file. We shall therefore later in the year issue a Directory of the Association which will include the names and addresses of every member in good standing. This will be issued as a regular issue of the magazine and will necessarily be one of more than the usual number of pages; in the meanwhile let us increase our membership. Have you a coin collecting friend outside the fold. Let us send him a sample of the Numismatist, and let us send you an Application Blank for you to send him. Between us both, like Davy Crockett's coon, he will see the futility of further resistance and come right in!

Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada, is particularly interested in the rarer varieties of Canadian coins, and has found this magazine a valuable aid in receiving specimens to the upbuilding of his collection.

Librarian Stevens reports that the Library has received the following valuable donation from W. L. Dunham of Chicago.

Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Family Coins, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, K. T. by Rear-Admiral William A. Smith, 1856. Royal gilt full morocco.

Geo. F. Heath, Sec'y.

Monroe, Mich., June 26th.

Communication.

In reply to the communication from Mr. F. C. Higgins received by you and published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST (p 154), kindly permit me the statement that the Greek notation our distinguished and learned critic has copied from Stuckelberg's Munzsammler is very misleading and dangerous for young collectors, for it does not contain one iota of truth when used to explain the use of the large M found on the Byzantine coins. Our critic quotes from Humphrey, but had he studied this author deeper he would have learned that Humphrey always says: "*Is thought by some to be the Greek*

numeral forty." This author was too well grounded in numismatics to accept such a simple explanation as one that "jumps at the eyes." I must, however, confess that for years I had faith in the "simple explanation," but when I found *Second* and *Third* brass coins of this series with the large M on the reverse my faith grew weak, but when the coins of Michael and his son Theophilus came to notice, 1st, 2nd and third brass all having the large M on the reverse, I came to the conclusion that some other solution must be sought. I found that our best authors utterly rejected this idea. S. M. Stevenson in his "*Dictionary of Roman Coins*," Francis Hobler "*Records of Roman History*," and J. Y. Akerman "*Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins*," all discard the "simple explanation" and Akerman gives many *First*, *Second* and *Third* brass having the large M on the reverse, Mionnet also quotes the value of the *three sizes*. If our learned critic will take the second volume of Akerman's he can find description of the three sizes and many examples are there given. If one ruler caused the M to be placed on his first brass and a succeeding one on their second brass it might be said that the coinage had become "debased," but when a ruler causes the large M to be placed on the *three sizes* of his "brass" coins our critic's explanation does indeed seem "simple." Credit is due him for his very happy and most appropriate use of the word "simple" in this connection, for if it was not so misleading to young collectors it would not be worthy of notice, but the Byzantine coins are very common and a mere novice may get the three sizes and find the large M on all and wonder if a third brass having the letter M on the reverse was a *Follis* or purse of forty *Noumia*, would a second brass get two purses and a first brass three. Knowledge that "jumps at the eyes" is not the safe kind for beginners. We all had too much of that variety when we began the study of our science and soon found to our sorrow that it was only a "cast copy" of the "genuine coin" of knowledge that does not "jump," but requires deep digging to bring up to the surface so that we may put the "stamp" of "counterfeit" upon all these so-called "simples."

The letter M is used, "to represent the human face. Add two dots for the eyes, thus, -M- these dots being equal to O's. we get O M O (*homo*) Latin for man."

Brewer pp. 785 & 6.)

The poet Dante gives us the use of the letter M in the following lines:—

"Who reads the name,
For men upon his forehead, there the M
Had traced most plainly."

Dante: *Purgatory* xxiii.
B. P. WRIGHT.

— — —

We extract from the letter of another correspondent as follows: "For a long time I have been a liberal purchaser at Auction Sales. To get the pieces I wanted I have often purchased lots containing many that I would

have no use for. This has gone on for years and having no time to devote to the making of exchanges my duplicate accumulations have become considerable. I am sure there are many others suffering the same inconvenience as myself, and I have often wondered why our magazine could not give us a little space every month to tell others in the ranks what we have got to sell in lots at Auction prices or less; in this manner giving them an opportunity to add to their collections in an inexpensive way, and at the same time help ourselves to get rid of coins we have no use for, and thereby put us in better condition to continue our purchases."

"We poor coin collectors are scattered all over this country, and have no means of keeping in touch with one another or what is taking place weekly or monthly in the coin world. I think a regular correspondent from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and perhaps two or more other places, to give notes of interest and local coin gossip, would be very acceptable to a large majority of your readers. I enjoyed Mr. Frey's letters, and was sorry to have them discontinued. I know many other collectors miss the Auction prices he used to give us of prominent coins. Of course the dealers do not like this, neither do they like the "Want," "For Sale," and "Exchange" features of the Numismatist. If we want to know anything about prices or coins, they prefer to have us ask them or buy their catalogues. Many of them do not want collectors to know of one another, for it is possible we might trade a little among ourselves, and some one would lose that commission. Pardon my intruding on your time, but the spirit moved me and I *had to do it*."

The above comes from one of our most prominent collectors. Of course it is an ultra view of the matter, still it seems to express the views of many other of our collectors. This magazine has always been ready and always will be ready and anxious, to receive and publish numismatic news and gossip from the numismatic centres. We can hardly understand why any live-up-to-date dealer in coins should object to any feature of this magazine. Publicity is the very life of any collecting, and we have ever aimed at the utmost publicity in the disseminating of knowledge pertaining to our collecting. We freely acknowledge that in many ways we have been encouraged and aided by those who deal in coins. There may be some as benighted as our correspondent would have us believe, but they are becoming more and more rare, and the tendencies of the times is to make them rarer still and to soon become extinct.

The Washington correspondent of the Metropolitan Philatelist, in a late letter to his paper says. "an official in the office of the Director of the Mint, in this city, expresses the opinion, based upon observation, that coin collecting is developing more rapidly, relatively than stamp collecting."

Miscellaneous.

About the middle of July, Lyman H. Low, will hold a two days' sale in which the splendid collection of silver coins of our Albert S. Elwell will be sold. Catalogues may be obtained of Mr. Low.

Elmer E. Sears of Fall River announces that he has found in fine condition an undoubted quarter eagle of 1845, O Mint. The Mint report shows no coinage and Heaton in his Mint Marks did not know of it. We announced the finding of this date, issue and Mint in THE NUMISMATIST for December 1894.

June was a busy month for Auction Sales. On the 3rd and 4th. The Chapmans sold the Disbrow and Friedman Collections; on the 9th and 10th, the N. Y. Stamp & Coin Co. sold the Smack and Nightengale collections; on the 15th Lyman H. Low sold part first of the John Hurd Comstock collection. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, the Chapmans sold the Louise S. Reese collection of Foreign and United States Coins and Medals. Besides these we had the usual number of Mail Auction Sales, a new feature that has apparently come to stay.

The Metropolitan Philatelist calls attention to the fact that "The specimens of U. S. coins are rapidly appreciating in value. Cents which could be bought for ten dollars a few years ago now demand twice that amount. A dealer lately showed us an 1809 cent which he sold four years ago for two dollars and a half and which he had now purchased at five dollars. Gold of the rarer dates and mints in fine condition are in great demand, while the Territorial gold is practically unattainable, and, strange to say, the more prices advance the greater demand of amateurs."

On April 22, the Chinese government by an imperial edict, ordered Prince Ching, the grand secretary, to reorganize the financial system of the empire by establishing a monetary standard for the entire country and starting a Mint at Peking to supply the provinces with an uniform coinage. This step which is due to Japanese influence, does not necessarily mean that the scheme will be carried out. Former edicts have been nullified by the indifference of the Peking officials and the opposition of reactionary viceroys.

TO EXCHANGE—550 auction coin catalogues, including 90 different of Woodward's, for others. Colonial and Confederate money for the same. A. P. Wylie, Triumph, Ill.

Report says that about 10,000 of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollars have been sold. These have no doubt been disposed of mainly to the promoters or those especially interested in the Exposition. Collectors will not take kindly to these commercial issues from whatever country they may come, and it is about time this country had learned this lesson. All past efforts have proved miserable failures. Personally the editor of this magazine believes in commemorative issues, but when the commercial or speculative instinct predicates or predominates their issue, he, and numismatists in general will have nothing to do with them. Of course the great bulk of these 250,000 pieces will be returned to the melting pot, and herein will be the temptation by some to invest thinking that a limited sale will make those remaining the more valuable; but when the price asked, and the well nigh united stand taken by those who to a great extent determine numismatic values, are taken into consideration, the fallacy of such an argument must seem very plain.

The Director of the Mint calls attention to a strange and foolish incongruity in connection with the new coins for the Philippines. The largest piece, corresponding in size with the peso or dollar of the U. S., but not of the value of the latter, has upon one side of the words "One Peso." This is an awkward conglomeration of English and Spanish, and is on a par with an American piece containing the words—"Un Dollar." One Peso to the Philipinos will mean the same as "UN Dollar" would to us. The words should have been Un Peso, but the Director of the Mint says, however, that under the wording of the act, he had no latitude and was compelled to make the words as they appear, or else ignore the orders of Congress.

According to the Washington Post, Secretary Root on the 19th of June presented to the President, and to each of his fellow Cabinet members a set of the coins which are being struck in this country for use in the Philippine Islands. Each set comprises eight pieces, the most valuable being the peso.

MINT NEWS.

Up to April 6th the San Francisco mint had coined in silver only half dollars. Quarters and dimes will probably be struck later in the year, but it is quite likely that no dollars will be issued at this mint during 1903.

Up to the same period the New Orleans mint had coined dollars, half dollars and quarters, but no dimes.

The Denver mint will not be ready to do any coining for at least fifteen months or about the Fall of 1904. Rumor has it that this mint is to strike also minor coins, the coining of which up to now has been done only at the parent mint in Philadelphia.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies. What have you for sale or exchange? Wm. Poillon, 425 West End Ave. New York, N. Y.

WANTED—To Buy or Exchange, R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies; send list to Frank R. Ebright, Room 501, Marion Building, Seattle, Wash

TO EXCHANGE—For the best offer in old coins, Breton's work on Canadian Coins and Tokens. In the finest condition. Guy Clark, Woodstock, O.

WANTED—Any one having brilliant U. S. proof sets for sale please address me with lowest cash price. J. S. Morrison, 228 South 9th St. Mt. Vernon, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—I have "Connec" cents, complete set of small cents, over 100 large cents, over 150 foreign coins (copper) Low's 1903 priced catalogues, to exchange for U. S. copper coins or books on copper coins. Write me what you have and what you want for the same. H. A. Day, 310 E. Beardsley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE: A fine copy of 3 cents Playing Card stamp, perforated (first issue), lists at \$6 in Scott; for every gold dollar sent me. Rare U. S. stamps to exchange for gold coins. Dr. C. H. Morris, 133 State St. New London, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—Low's Hard Time Token No. 73, Rarity 5; also Scott's Catalogue of Paper Money, second edition, for best offer in half-cents in good condition. Frank Brown, 12 Hancock St. Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Rare Canadian checks and tokens for stamps; Canadian revenue stamps, Manitoba, B. C., N. S., N. B., Ontario law, and Quebec Assurance principally wanted. All letters answered. A. C. Roussel, 2106 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—1794, 1802, '06, '11, '13, '14 and '57 cents, fine condition. Have common dates in fine to uncirculated. What have you in cents and half cents to exchange? Condition must be good to uncir. Send your list and I will answer. Chas. E. Marks, 208 N. Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED: For cash, 25 cents and dollar of 1866, no motto; dollar 1873, O C mint. Trade dollar 1876, C C mint. Copper cents, 1797, stemless wreath; 1802, one stem; 1826 over 1825; 1851 over 1881. Half cent, 1796. Gold dollars, 1870, 1880. Half eagles, 1797, 1814, 1819, 1820. Eagles, 1798, 1804. H. O. Mann, Room 226, Coronado building, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—Coronation Plate, duplicate of that in possession of Edward VII., blue and white shields of Colonies, etc., \$3.00 postpaid. Coronation Dinner Tumblers presented by the King to the Poor. \$1.50. Coronation Chocolate Boxes. 75 cents. R. James, 1779 Ontario St., Montreal, Canada.

WANTED—Confederate bonds and Certificates of indebtedness. W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Breton's Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in perfect condition, for U. S. half-cents dated from 1825 to 1857, fine to uncirculated. How many offered? Wm. Jeffs, 14 Baden St., Toronto, Ontario.

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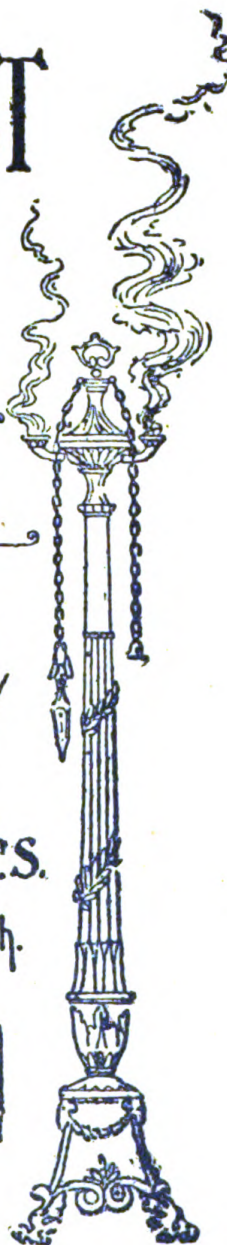
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Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVI.



No. 8.



The Numismatist.

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CONTENTS.

Eccentricities of Coin Valuation. A. G. Heaton.	229-232
Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>) ..	233-237
Rare Find of Old Coins.	237
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>) ..	238-243
Roman Coins	243
Pick Ups during a Visit to the New Mint at Philadelphia Farran Zerbe.....	244-248
Dug Up a Pot of Gold.....	248
Some New Issues of Coins. Howland Wood. (<i>Illustrated.</i>) ..	249-252
American Numismatic Association.....	252-253
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	253
Advertisements.....	254-260

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 1903.

NO 8.

ECCENTRICITIES OF COIN VALUATION.

A. G. HEATON.

The rarity of a coin, as anything else, depends upon the insufficiency of the supply for the demand, whether these conditions apply locally or generally. The limitations of supply are, severally or comprehensively, small coinage, small issue, the isolation of more or less of such issue in sub-treasury or bank vaults, exportation abroad, calling in and remelting, destruction by fire, shipwreck or other accident, use in the arts, hoarding and such obliteration of design and date or harm from damp, chance chemical action or willful injury while in circulation as to make what is left of the coin worth practically less than the original planchet.

The demand for any coin, medal, token or pattern is influenced by general knowledge of and interest in it and by the extent of its rarity as known to numismatists. This demand is sometimes but temporary, a matter of whim, passing taste, local pride, personal regard, or political impulse, if considered from a public point of view.

Here are some instances. When an hundred thousand world's fair coins or campaign tokens are struck there are two or three million persons who seek a specimen as a souvenir and the pieces are somewhat rare and expensive until transient issue passes away and they can be purchased at a nominal price. The tokens in honor of the first President Harrison gradually became cheap, soared in price when the second was nominated and have since fallen off again. The old Jackson tokens would probably advance with democratic success as well as the Jefferson pattern cent, though, could these two immortals come to life again, they would probably use vigorous and

startling language in meeting certain modern admirers. Jefferson might say, "After numerous chariot rides with my profoundly wise and conscientious friend, James McKinley, I am convinced of the advisability of his policy for the honor and glory of the American people. "Old Hickory" would probably add, "That young man Roosevelt has grit, by the Eternal, in doing what is right, that is just my way." But, to return to numismatics, there are other pieces influenced by personal popularity which are called Assay Medals. These are struck in small numbers mainly for the committee appointed annually to certify to the proper alloy of our money after assays in their presence of a number of coins of all denominations and mintages, taken at random. The medals for some decades have presented the likeness of the president in power and their price at very infrequent sale depends much upon the ruler portrayed, though their rarity should give still greater value to all.

Gold dollars have gained rarity not only from having passed out of circulation but because of their popularity among common people for ear rings or chain and bracelet charms, with a resultant injury that makes them almost worthless to a collector, and many scarce silver pieces have been also bored to suspend in some way, either for teething infants or because their date happened to be that of some one's birth or marriage. Coins whose value have been widely published are subject to general competition and apt to steadily advance. Almost any wealthy man has heard enough of the 1804 dollar to venture a few hundred dollars if one were offered to him, while he would not risk twenty-five dollars for a quarter of 1823.

On the other hand, coins such as the five cent nickel of 1883 without the word "Cent" and the abundant quarter of 1853 with its exceptional rays on the field have gained a popular value from the delusion that peculiarity is an assurance of unusual worth. But the people are excusable from their lack of exact information. The newspapers, as we have said, refer advantageously and justly to a few great rarities but the amount of error and bosh found in the majority of coin articles or items in the daily press is, to an experienced person, astounding. The average writer of such things shows little or no knowledge of coins in themselves, of the effect of condition upon value or even of history and converts the narrative of a hoard finder or a collection owner alike into effusive nonsense most irritating to a numismatist, without a realization that accuracy is as necessary to his topic as to mathematics, to be of any use.

Collectors often smile at published and public estimates of rarity and value and yet, narrowing the subject to their own circle, many eccentric conditions and changes are found. Crazes often occur. Some series or pieces are long of little interest and then attract every one, some go from high favor to comparative neglect. The 1856 Eagle cent and the "Stella" four dollar gold pattern could have been bought a few years ago at a dollar over their face value and now sell for over seven and about fifty dollars respectively. The "gold slug" or fifty dollar California piece is another instance of rapid

advance. On the contrary side, proof sets, a number of silver dollars, cent varieties, early colonials and patterns have for the time being declined in price.

Collectors may be divided into three classes, those wealthy and ambitious enough to acquire everything that offers in their lines of interest, those who prudently refrain from the few more costly pieces worth anywhere from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars each, and those who gather only what they can pick up at face value or a moderate advance. It is probable that our late years of national prosperity have most influenced the middle class mentioned and that, while not needing the great majority of dates in each series, which have consequently remained stagnant in price, it has joined the first class to a greater extent in competition for the higher rarities. The third class is ever too torpid to have advanced to the second in equal number. Meanwhile the existing supply of coins goes round and round through auction and individual sales, as a result of death or loss of interest and only a sudden increase in the number of collectors, as at times happens, adds to general values. If a coin has a record of but one hundred pieces struck and but twenty collectors are after it, it sells low. If an hundred are interested and someone corners the issue, it sells high and if five hundred happen to be attracted, it soars. Then, perhaps, interest wanes or hard times come or more specimens turn up than were supposed to exist and the price dwindles accordingly.

The inexperienced collector wonders what is the matter during such experiences of fever and chill but the informed one lets neither affect his judgment. Knowledge of the coinage or available supply is, therefore, the most important factor in decision as to whether any piece is permanently worth, or worth to his individual need. It is very entertaining to see the eccentricities resulting from the varied amount of fortune, interest or information among our fraternity, as shown in the compared prices of certain actually rare coins. There is no recorded coinage of either the 1838 or 1858 silver dollar. Either could have been bought in proof a few years ago for somewhere about fifty dollars. Now the former sells at \$180 and the latter has rather declined. The dollars of 1851 and '52 each sell in the vicinity of fifty dollars from a record of but 1300 and 1100 coinage while the Trade dollars from 1878 to '83 with a coinage ranging from only 900 to less than 2000 can be bought at two or three dollars apiece. The Carson City mint dollar of 1871 with a coinage under 1400 is yet under \$20, in selling price while the '72 of about 3000 coinage and the '73 of about 2000 command but a few dollars.

You will be surprised, reader, to recall this some years hence. In half dollars the 1878 S mint with a coinage of but 12,000 pieces, after the millions of the preceding years, is a treasure worth several times what it has been sold for and the Philadelphia coinage from 1879 to '89 of from six to twelve thousand pieces is yet far undervalued.

The same may be said of quarters of the same years, while the quarters of the Carson mint from 1870 to '72 inclusive with a coinage of but from eight to nine thousand pieces and the '73 with but 16,000 bring by no means what they will in time in comparison with the hundreds of thousands or millions of other dates.

The Twenty Cent silver piece of 1876, C. C. mint is now a recognized prize worth many times any other of its denomination. As to Dimes, the rare O. mint 1860, the San Francisco mints of 1856, '58, '59, '70 and '85 and the C. C. mints 1871, '72, '73, and '74, all of very small coinage, are only truly estimated by the best informed collectors.

Half dimes deserve much more attention. The series has perhaps more distinct features of study than any other, its first date is our earliest coin, its rarest, the 1802, is one of the greatest numismatic treasures, its large earlier dates and the many later ones show greatly varied details and necessarily many dies, its mint marks have many attractions, its broken die impressions are many and peculiar, its cessation causes no further annual additions and a complete collection occupies very small space and would be but little temptation to a burglar as compared with larger silver in current use.

The Three Cent silver pieces of 1873, of which only eighteen dollars worth were coined and the minor 5 cent and 3 and 2 cent pieces of 1877 and '78 sell for far less than seems possible with so many collectors of minor coins. Branch mint pieces though steadily rising in value with better knowledge would no doubt sell for still higher prices if collectors, in seeing the scarce ones so often catalogued as only fair or in good condition, were not disposed to wait for fine specimens. But such coinage were never annually collected like that of the Philadelphia mint and all issues have been much circulated and in part remelted, so that the exceptional coins in unworn state are destined to be among the gems of a cabinet and rare ones in any condition should be bought without delay.

As gold collecting is generally the interest of a more experienced class, its branch mint as well as Philadelphia rarities are fully appreciated and such pieces as the P. mint Double Eagle of 1883, the Eagle of '75, the Half Eagle of '87, the Three Dollar or Dollar of '75, and the S mint Quarter Eagle of '58, the S mint dollar of 1870, the D mint Dollar of '55, '56 and '61 would raise the numismatic temperature of an auction room to fever heat. That the branch mint silver prizes will all in time be eagerly contested, the value of the long recognized Half Dollar 1838 O mint and of the latest gem, the S mint Dime of 1894, sufficiently proves.

The only ancient gold diggings yet discovered which are of sufficient magnitude to be those of the ophir of David and Solomon are those of the Zambesi region. The gold contributed by David alone to the building of the temple, being "3,000 talents of the gold of Ophir," would be in value over \$80,000,000.

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DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

XLVIII.

TOKENS OF JOHN THELWALL.



No. 1. Oby. Bust dexter. Legend: "JOHN THELWALL." Beneath the bust in minute letters JAMES.

Rev. Minerva standing, facing the left, holding a pole surmounted by the cap of liberty and supporting a shield bearing the figure of Justice. Legend: "TRUTH FOR MY HELM & JUSTICE FOR MY SHIELD."

Copper, size 18.

Atkins, 135, 678. Conder, 110, 332. Virt., 60.

John Thelwall was born 1746 and died 1834. He was a miscellaneous writer, political agitator and a teacher of elocution. Southey said of him, "He is a good natured man, besides me ought never to forget that he was as near being hanged once as possible and there is some merit in that." Henry Crabb Robinson in his "Dairy" under the date of June 30, 1815, writes as follows: "I called on Thelwall. He was in unaffected low spirits. He is one, of the only three persons I know, who grieve at the late event (the battle of Waterloo). Their intentions and motives are respectable and their sorrow proceeds from mistaken theory and an inveterate hatred of the old name. They anticipate a revival of the ancient despotism in France and will not

acknowledge the radical vices of the French people by which the peace of Europe is more endangered than the liberties of the French are by the restoration of the Bourbons."

Thelwall addressed a mob immediately after he escaped from prison, in Copenhagen Fields, which so excited the people already suffering from hunger and taxation, that a few days afterwards as the King left Buckingham House on his way to St. James a mob collected, said to have been not less than two hundred thousand. At first, the state carriage was allowed to move through this dense mass in sullen silence, no hats being taken off or any other mark of respect being shown. This was soon followed by a general outburst of hisses and groans mingled with shouts of "Give us peace and bread! No war! No King! Down with him. Down with George of Hanover," and such expressions. The tumult continued until the King reached the House of Lords. When the state carriage was opposite the Ordinance Office a shot of some kind, supposed to have been a bullet from an air gun, passed through the glass of the carriage window. The Lords were much agitated at the gross insult offered the royal person. Thelwall was again caused to suffer imprisonment. Gillray published a caricature of Thelwall addressing the mob which served to draw public attention toward him. The title was the Copenhagen House."

Wright's Caricature History.

No. 2. Obv. Same as the above.

Rev. A Liberty Cap in rays. Above "Liberty" below 1796.

Copper, size 18.

Atkins, 435; 677. Conder, 297; 344. Virt, 60.

The Liberty Cap in its most recondite antiquarian form is a symbol derived from remotest antiquity. In fact has descended from the time of Abraham. It is displayed on the heads of the figures making "Mithraic Sacrifice." Its revolutionary form is always *red* and this sanguine hue is obtained from its being the emblem of the strange mythic rite of the *circumcise preputii*.

The Bonnet-Rouge, or Cap of Liberty, may be accepted as figuring or standing for that detached integument which has various names in different languages and which supplies the central idea of this sacrificial rite now so modified as to become a magic sign and a talisman of inexpressable power. It has denoted a baptism of a peculiar nature which symbolized "Enlightened." The heroic figures of many Gnostic Gems are represented as wearing the cap, also the ancient military orders of Vulcanists, Cyclopes and Guebres. In fact this symbol is in common use with nearly every nation of the world of to-day and can be traced through the ages of bygone epochs, modified and often obscured but present with every nation at all times in some form or other and always containing the secret or hidden idea of the old sacrificial rite inaugurated by the Jehovah of the Hebrews.

H. Jennings, page 274. et seq.

The circumcised child is called metaphorically "a bridegroom of blood." The word circumcision implies the excised circle. Expressed

heiroglyphically by the Egyptian Khet-ring which also denoted a covenant or "swearing in," or "being sealed." By the gathering up of one end of the excised circle the sign of the cap is formed. Khet also denoted a seal or signet which was put upon boys upon reaching the age of puberty. Sometimes termed "Young Man Making." This constituted the rite of circumcised and the permitting of the wearing of the Cap of Liberty. In the sense that the youth had passed from maternal control into the state of manhood with the full enjoyments of its privileges.

"Book of the Beginnings" by Gerald Massey.

Jennings only traces the symbol to the time of Abraham but Massey carries it into the dim past by aducing proofs that the ancient Egyptians practiced the rite of circumcision long before the time of the Exodus, but with this difference, the Hebrews were accustomed to perform the rite on the eighth day, while the Egyptians waited until the age of puberty was reached. The boy remained with his mother and was not permitted to join the men until after he had submitted to the "man-making" rite. The cap being the external sign it is easy to see the original root of the symbol.



No. 3. Obv. Same as the above.

Rev. An oak tree, stream with a bridge crossing it, upon which a man stands. In the fore ground a snail "with his horns out." Legend: "A SNAIL MAY PUT HIS HORNS OUT."

Copper, size 18.

Atkins, 135; 681. Conder, 297; 346.

The words "A snail may put his horns out" are used with the hidden meaning of making a covenant or bonds of fellowship. Primitive man observed that animals established a covenant by licking with the tongue and this custom can be followed into the human phase both of act and language. The Egyptian word Tat denotes tongue, mouth, giving, taking, covenanting and unction. Snails put out their horns when one meets with another, hence the horns take the place of the tongue as a mode of beginning a bond of fellowship or covenant. The Esquimaux have a habit of licking an object given them as a sign of ownership. Dietenbach states that the nations of New Zealand have the same custom only their licking is done by the giver of the

presents: "The Salvia was a form of unction made use of for anointing in baptism and exorcism. Massey, Vol. 1, p 86.

Prize fighters spit on their hands before beginning a fight to denote that no malice exists between them. Thelwall could still covenant. could form a bond of fellowship with the friends of the cause of freedom.

No. 4. Obv. Same as above.

Rev. The Fleur de Lis., with the date 1790 beneath.

Atkins, 135: 684. Conder, 238. 235.

Copper, size 18.

Hargrave Jennings's work, the "Rosicrucians," gives what he calls the "Mythic History of the Fleur-De-Lis." Following is the pith of his 17th chapter. "We now propose to aduce a very original and a very elaborate genealogy or descent of the famous arms of France. The Fleur de Lis, Lucifera, Lucies, Bees, Scarabs, Scarabees or Imperial Bees of Charlemange and Napoleon. The real beginning of their inexpressibly sublime arms are the most refined and mysteriously grand the world has produced. The Fleur de Lis is the Lotus or water rose of ancient Egypt which on its sublime abstract side, is the symbol of the mighty self-producing, self-begetting Generative Power. "The Dragon" of scripture, The Assyrians on their helmets, "The god Nilus," Pharaoh-Necho: all had the Fleur de Lis." The Auri flamene or the flame of fire or fire of gold was the earliest standard of France. It was afterwards called Oriflamene and was the sacred flag of France from the time of Clovis. Its color was red, signifying gold. The three Lotuses or Lisses were emblematical of the Trimurti the three persons of the triple generative power as typified by the Trinity of the "God Head." The early Christians used the symbol of the "Three Nails of the Passion and claimed they were used to "Nail Christ to the Cross." The Greek letter "Tau" and the Hebrew "Shin" have been used as the same sign of the "Lis." Also the three feathers of the "Plume of the Prince of Wales" which can be traced back to Egyptian origin. Denoting the "Triple Powers of Nature" as symbolized by Osiris the producer. Isis, the means of production and Horas the produced. Osiris, Isis and Horas were the Egyptian "Trisagion." One of the symbols of "Ma" is the Ostrich feather which is the sign of both Light and Shades, "Ma" and "Shu." There can be nothing older than Day and Dark and as the Ostrich feather was an inner African sign of the "Two Truths" and as Hor-Apollo says, the symbol was adopted because of the equal length of the Ostrich feather, it has been suggested that the type was first made use of in a land of equal day and dark or Equatorial Africa.

The following is Massey's explanation of the trinity. "The Mother" was first recognized as the producer, because she was the bringer forth therefore she was the Primus the typical number 1. From her the children traced the earliest descent, and the child was the second as the one reproduced, therefore the child is number 2. The Begetter was the last and where three were distinctly recognized he was number 3, or the third person of the series. This is the order of nature which passed into the primitive Sociology and My-

thology; for as it was on Earth so it is in Heaven, but only the child of the mother who became pubescent to reproduce Himself in the celestial Couvade because the system was founded before the Begetter could have been recognized as the individual Father of the child. This was the Cult of the Mother and the child. The boy at puberty became the consort of the Mother to reproduce the Babe. So excessively simple in nature was the origin of the great Theological Mysteries." (Gerald Massey)

The Natural Genesis, Vol. 1, page 206.

Rare Find of Old Coins.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph of June 27, we clip the following regarding the latest "find." Brother Rode of that city took pains to investigate the matter and writes regarding it as follows: "I have seen a number of these pieces, and all of these were so much worn and corroded that it is impossible to identify them. I feel sure that the reporter who wrote the article had an extremely vivid imagination."

Workmen employed by the George A. Fuller Co., the contractors building the new Wabash Railroad Station at Liberty avenue and Ferry street, today found in an abandoned well, 40 feet below the surface, 30 French and Indian copper coins; that evidently figured in the French and Indian war of 1757-1763. The well was discovered by accident. It probably had been covered over for more than a century, as its top was 20 feet underneath the old cellar of the building, formerly occupied by Nelson Morris & Co. It is 20 feet deep.

The work of exploring the well was begun, and when 15 feet had been uncovered water was struck. The workmen hauled up an old silver box, which fell apart when it reached the top and 30 coins fell out. The coins were taken to a bank and the finders informed that they were French and Indian coins. A well known coin dealer said to-day that these coins are not catalogued. The finders have refused \$1 for each of them.

On one side of the coins is the figure of an Indian shooting an arrow. On the reverse side are a thistle, thorn and rose. One colored man who has four of the coins declares that the dates read "165" the fourth figure being worn off, showing them to be of the date of 1650 or thereabouts.

Many conjectures have been made as to how the coins came to be found in the well. It is believed that during the French and Indian war, some one threw the money into the well to prevent its being found by the enemy. It is presumed that the coins were used by the French in trading with the Indians.

The two silver coins found are worn so that there is nothing visible on them. On one of the copper coins can be read the inscription "Lachitauts," but the other words cannot be made out. The coins have been in the well at least 125 years, for one of the buildings under which the well was found, had been standing that long, previous to its demolition.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

BEREA.

Berea was a city situated in the southern part of Macedonia. It is now called Verria and contains a population of about 15,000 souls. Its remains are Greek, Roman and Byzantine. Paul preached here with success, and its inhabitants were spoken of as receiving the Divine word eagerly, and that they diligently sought the Scriptures. (Acts XVII., 10, 11.)

No coins are known to have been struck here or for the city until well along into Roman times, and the following is the only one recorded to our knowledge:



Obv. The head of Alexander the Great to right with his name in Greek.

Rev. A standing figure before an altar. Legend: ΚΟΙΝ ΜΑΚΕ Β ΝΕΩΒΕΡΠΑΙΩΝ, in the field the date ΕΟΚ., (275 of the Actian Era or 245 A. D.)

The head of Alexander is placed on the obverse in compliment to the emperor who was adopted as its tutelary deity. The date on the reverse brings it under the second year of the reign of Philip I.

BERYTUS.

This was an ancient city of Phoenicia on the Mediterranean coast about fifty miles north of Sidon. The ancient geographers refer to it as a pleasant place and it is mentioned under the name of Berothia in Scripture. (2 Samuel, VIII, 8; Ezekiel XLVII, 16.) Its era dates from B. C. 197. The Romans sent colonies to the city during the time of Julius Caesar and Augustus. King Agrippa did much to beautify the city while he was king of Judaea, building a fine theatre, amphi theatre, booths, portices, and other architectural works of equal magnificence. The city is now called Beyrout or Beirut, and is the most prominent city on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

Mionnet classifies the coins, which are numerous, as follows: Phoenician autonomous in silver, Greek and Bi-lingual in silver and brass, and later Imperial in small, middle and large brass.



Rev. Astarte within her temple being crowned by a victory standing on a pillar or pedestal. The legend: COL. IVL. AVG. refers to the time when it was called Julia Augusta, after the two great Romans who had sent the colonists. Neptune, Astarte, together with Castor and Pollux, Hercules and others of the deities were worshipped here.

Rev. Neptune in his car drawn by four sea horses. In his right hand a dolphin, and in his left a trident.

CORINTH.

Corinth was one of the most ancient cities of Greece, it was situated on the isthmus that joins Peloponnesus to Greece, about forty-five miles east from Athens. It had two harbors, Cenchraea on the Saronic Gulf on the east, and Lectaeum on the Gulf of Lepanto to the west. Its central location made it the natural capital of Greece and it early became a commercial centre. Painting, sculpture, and work in metal and pottery flourished here. The temple of Venus in this city was one of the earliest and most magnificent of the ancient world. During the Achaean League it was the military centre. In B. C. 146 it was plundered and destroyed by the Romans under the consul Mem-

nius, and it remained in its desolation for a hundred years. Julius Caesar rebuilt the city in B. C. 46 and repopled it with freedmen from Rome. Paul lived here for eighteen months and became acquainted with Aquilla and Priscilla, and its people became the subject of some of his Epistles. In 268 the city was taken and burned by the Heruli and in 525 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. About 1180 it was taken and plundered by Roger, King of Sicily, and from 1458 up to the time of the Greek revolution, it was under the government of the Turks.

The coins of Corinth date from the time of Periander, B. C. 625-585, and for a city boasting of its devotion to the fine arts and the sciences, it presents us a disappointing series from a numismatic standpoint, the devices are in-artistic and crude and the execution poor.



The earliest coins present a Pegasus on the obverse and incuse reverses with the Swastika pattern. Pegasus in commemoration of the victory of Bellerophon over the monster, Chimaera.



Obv. The head of Athena in Corinthian helmet to left.

Rev. Pegasus flying.

This stater was struck during the period B. C. 400-338 and exhibits an improvement in numismatic art.



The Corinthians were great lovers of the fabulous, and this is illustrated in their monuments and coinage. Pegasus was the celebrated winged horse that sprang from the blood of Medusa after the head had been severed by Perseus. Minerva caught and tamed him and presented him to the Muses. The fountain, *Hi pporone*, on the Muse's mountain, Helicon, was opened by a kick from his hoof.

The Chimaera was a fire breathing monster, (the fore part of whose body was a compound of a lion and a goat) that created such havoc in Lydia. Bellerophon was a favorite hero of the city also, and he is often on its coins mounted on the Pegasus, sometimes in combat with the Chimaera which he conquered, and again without the monster, sometimes holding his steed by the golden bridle furnished by Minerva.

The following deities are represented on the coins of Corinth, and were worshipped here in the temples dedicated to their service, Aesculapius, Hygeia, Bacchus, Diana, Hercules, Sol. Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Minerva and Venus.



In the above brass of Corinth, the reverse shows Sol (the Sun.) In the figure of a youth driving his quadriga at full speed. Pausanias states that the sun was worshipped here and that he, himself, saw his altars.



The Isthmian Games were celebrated in Corinth with great splendor and magnificence every five years, and the Emperor Nero's visit to one of these celebrations was signalized by the issue of many types of coins to commemorate the event. The victor of these Games were crowned with a garland of parsley. The above illustration represents the reverses of two of these coins, on one of which is the parsley wreath. The second coin was struck at the time when Claudius Optatus was Duumvir.



Obv. Head of Antoninus Pius to the right with legend:

Rev. A plan of the Port in semi-circular form. At each extremity a temple. Within the harbor are three ships, and a statue of Neptune is situated erect in the centre. Legend: C(olonia,) L(aus,) J(ulia,) COR(inthia.)

Cenchria is the port of Corinth in which Paul embarked on his way to Ephesus, (Acts, XVIII, 18.)



Obv. The head of Antonia to right. Legend: ANTONIA AVGVST(a.)

Rev, A double cornucopiae. Legend: M. BELLIO PRO CVLO IIVIR.
In the area between the cornucopiae, COR(INTHIA.)

Antonia was the daughter of Marcus Antonius and Octavia; married to Drusus Senior, and the mother of Germanicus, Livilia, and Claudius. She was born in 38 B. C., and died 38 A. D., supposed to have been poisoned by her grandson, Caligula. Historians agree that she was a sensible and amiable woman, and her coins, which are all rare, usually presents a handsome and intelligent face. The above brass coin was struck after her lifetime by the Emperor Claudius as a tribute to her character and memory.

The coinage of Corinth is very extensive and varied. With Athens she vied in providing a coinage for the then civilized world. In Roman times no colony struck more coins than Corinth, and nearly all the emperors down to Gordianus Pius are extensively represented in the series.

Roman Coins.

A professor of the University of Virginia was recently called on to examine a mass of corroded copper, weighing about 20 pounds, which a traveler of that state bought of a man in Alexandria, Egypt, about fifteen years ago. It has for that length of time, served the humble purpose of a hearth ornament, but an accident induced its owner to submit it to scientific examination, when it was found to consist of about 500 Roman coins, struck in the time of the first Caesars. The professor says that they are one part silver to four parts copper, but when dipped into acid, part of the copper disappeared, leaving the coins white. He thinks they passed as silver. The mass had become encrusted with a double skin of malachite and of red oxide of copper and many changes had taken place inside, but the lettering and dates on the coins are still legible.

In Mr. Ziegler's advertisement in last month's issue, the compositor inadvertently left out his state address. We suppose he thought every one knew Mr. Ziegler's address, which is Delaware, Ohio. In spite of the omission Mr. Ziegler reports a fine sale, and would have undoubtedly sold all but for the omission.

President Wright reports that he has now eighty-two new Mark Pennies and our readers interested in this new and fascinating side line in their collecting, may soon expect a new and large installment published in THE NUMISMATIST.

Pick Ups During a Visit to the New Mint at Philadelphia.

FARRAN ZERBE.

One of the interesting places of the nation and particularly of the Quaker-city is Uncle Sam's new money mill and the interesting part of that spacious and handsome structure is the numismatic room, directly reached from the main entrance and wherein is displayed the governments collection of coins and medals, not only its own productions but from the mints of the world representing from the earliest coin ages to the present day. An observation there is one of the many evidences of the unceasing attraction money has for all classes, the visitor with no interest in numismatics will linger longer over the coin cases than in any one of the many interesting departments of the building.

Several courteous men are in charge of the numismatic room, men growing old in the government service and now find a harbor of ease and rest in piloting the visitor and protecting the treasure. While in conversation with one of the custodians who had filled the position for years he said, "all that any of us know about coins is what we pick up from the collectors who visit the mint and I think most all who come to Philadelphia pay us a visit. Of the numerous stories and descriptions we hear we now and then in repeating them discover that they are incorrect, so we are often at sea as to what to believe and answer in reply to numerous questions from each visitor. There should be some one here who is and has been a student of numismatics, one with sentimental interest."

Excepting that the national coin collection is therein displayed the numismatic room is conducted as entirely independent of the mint, from its appropriation it makes its purchase of specimens even to U. S. coins. This is illustrated by its experience in procuring the Lafayette dollar, these dollars had been coined and were being prepared for delivery to the Lafayette Memorial Association when the curator of the mint cabinet applied for two pieces, he was informed that they were only obtainable from the association, no special effort was made to obtain them from this source and the collection to-day might not have them represented therein if there had not been two pieces in the government exhibit at the Paris exposition, when this exhibit was returned in 1901 the Lafayette dollars were purchased and placed in the collection, a year after their having been issued and after a journey to Paris and return.

Three hundred dollars is annually appropriated for the purchase of coins, etc., with an additional two hundred dollars when needed and the contingency fund permits. In many of the cases of foreign coins quantity leads quality and variety, there being as many as four exact duplicates of early

Mexican and Spanish pieces while some coins of our country are lacking and many others could be replaced with better specimens, one of the U. S. coins not represented is the 1853 half dollar without arrows or rays. The coinage of the confederacy is not represented by a single specimen, I accepted this as possibly the intentional ignoring of the limited metal issues attributed to the secessionists only later to find a large seal of the confederacy and on inquiry learned that this seal was not an original but an electrotype copy and that the absence of Confederate coins was one of the general evidences of the lack of proper interest or the necessary funds for their purchase.

The coins of every year of government coinage have various associates except 1816, the copper cent is the lonely representative of this year.

I found many of the silver proof coins of late years partly covered with a white coating, on inquiry I learned that an over zealous attendant during the last vacation months when the numismatic room was closed took it on himself to clean the tarnished coins, purchased some metal polish at a department store, proceeded with his cleaning operation, later a coating of white appeared on the coins and which was now slowly disappearing. I expressed my displeasure at this improper treatment of proof coins, the custodian exclaimed "that is nothing, I've been here eight years and they have been cleaned three or four times in my time." With this cleaning process continuing the distant future may find, what was once and should have been preserved in the finest of condition, plain planchettes or badly worn coins.

One of the interesting collections is the Maris' Jerseys as originally mounted and classified, 140 specimens are shown and were purchased by the curator for \$38.50. A representative of the New Jersey Historical Society attended the sale at which they were sold for the express purpose of purchasing the set, by a slip he missed them, the society would have paid a very handsome price for them.

The only attempt of the government to coin a \$50 piece is represented by a copper pattern, in design it is similar to the double eagle being larger in proportion to its value and dated 1877, the original pattern was in gold and was a unique strike from these dies none other having been made in any metal. For years it rested in the pattern case being to the average visitor the most interesting coin therein, one day the curator decided \$50 was too much to have tied up in this one piece he could use its value in purchasing numerous coins, he would have a copper pattern struck, and so he did, this, the most unique of all our coins went to the melting pot and he received its bullion value less the price of striking the copper pattern. The copper pattern is not unique, a number were struck at the same time, how many I could not learn. One other that I have seen is in the collection at the University of Pennsylvania. I learned that the money thus obtained was used in purchasing ordinary foreign coins the duplicate Mexican and Spanish coins previously referred to being among the lot. I considered this coin the most interesting and unique of all our issues. The only unique feature of the 1849 double eagle is its date, we

have its counterpart in later issues, this coin was unique in every particular and interesting from the fact that it represented the only consideration ever given by the government for the issuing of a \$50 coin. I was informed the dies had been destroyed and am quoting a mint official in saying "this coin as originally issued was as much a government record as any document and as such should have been preserved." How much would it have brought a auction?

NOTES.

A few years ago an old treasury employee who from the infirmities of age could not longer fill his usual position was assigned to indexing the accumulation of documents connected with the treasury department from its organization and which had not been previously properly filled. The completion of this work was not only wanted for future ready reference but also to endeavor to solve some of the cignas of early government reports and records which are either contradictory or have been accepted as errors as there are no evidences of their accuracy. Five years was required to complete the indexing and some of the early documents gave reasons for certain records but many questions remain unanswered. No record was found pertaining to the 1804 dollar but on a slip of paper was found what is accepted as a satisfactory explanation of the always reported 321 silver dollars coined in 1805. No one has ever seen this coin and its non existence and the belief that none were issued has done much to unauthenticate the published records of our early coinage. This slip of paper was in the form of a receipt and showed that among the bullion purchased in 1805 there was 321 coins of the standard weight and fineness of our dollar and as such they were passed to circulation the director of the mint taking credit there for and the same appearing in his records for that year as having been regularly coined. It is reasonable to suppose that for similar reasons coinage records that are accepted as incorrect had their origin and basis of fact.

The late report of the treasury department continues as its predecessors have done, by stating that all the half cent pieces ever issued, 7,985,222 pieces are yet to be redeemed. For years I have had my doubts on the subject and inquiry only brought an answer referring to published reports. Recently in order to satisfy myself or enjoy the satisfaction of presenting the first half cents for redemption, I sent two pieces to the treasury redemption department and in due time received a voucher from U. S. treasurer Roberts calling for one cent with current coin enclosed, the same receiving as much red tape consideration as if it had been for a large amount. Some days later I addressed a letter of inquiry to the same department asking if the half cent pieces I had sent were the first presented for redemption and received the following reply under date of May 20, 1903. "It is several years since any half cent pieces were redeemed. The date cannot be stated, as the pieces would be received with other coin and not reported separately" signed, Ellis H. Roberts,

Treasurer U. S. From this I accept that the half cent report like many others that if correct would be valuable to the dealer and collector, are not worthy of consideration when accuracy is wanted. I know my pieces were not "received with other coin" and will watch future reports to see if grains of sand are accounted for in the supposed detailed accuracy of governmental machinery.

In a late letter from Director of the Mint Roberts he says among other things: "The supposition is that there are no coins in circulation that were coined twenty years ago." "No record has ever been kept of the recoinage of each years coins." "All proof coins are included in the yearly coinage reports." Accepting the last statement as correct how will we account for the three cent piece of 1873 and the minor coins of 1877, no record of any having been coined appear in the reports.

The latest published statistics which are accepted as approximately correct, places the population of the world at 1,292,400,000, for this more than a billion and a quarter of people the world's stock of money is \$11,943,000,000 an average per capita of \$9.31. The world's money is represented by gold coin \$5,174,400,000, silver coin \$3,847,500,000, uncovered paper money \$2,921,000,000, with this less than twelve billions the banking power of the world is estimated at—thirty billions.

The monetary divisions of the world are all on a gold basis except Central America, China, Mexico, Siam and Straits Settlement.

In its total issue of money of all kinds the United States leads the world with \$2,277,400,000, it is fourth in population and sixth in per capita circulation.

From 1493 to 1902 the precious metal production of the world has been gold \$10,329,705,100, silver \$11,640,921,100.

The Scientific American says, "Joseph Jenks an English machinist who emigrated to this country in 1643 and located in Mass., belongs the honor of having secured the first American patent, he cut the dies for the coinage of the old colonial Pine Tree Money."

A postal card collection sold at auction in New York some time ago realized \$653, two lots containing but one card each brought \$16.10 and \$21.00 each respectively. This collection containing over 2500 varieties was possibly the largest of its kind ever offered at auction and contained many rarities. including proofs in various colored inks of the early U. S. cards. Some time before being catalogued the owner being in need of money offered the collection for \$250 with no buyers, it had been zealously acquired during years of travel and to see it broken up was one of the regrettable things that now and then attend the kindred hobbies. Postal card collecting is but one of the side issues of philately, numismatics has its side issues and the prices realized for single cards should give hope to the numismatist who specializes in side issues that apparently interest but a very few.

A few months ago when silver made a low price record mark the money at issue in the United States was \$1,316,000,000 of which amount \$500,000,000 was in silver and the then price of silver made the bullion value of this coinage only \$195,000,000.

What has become of the bill introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania providing for the illustrating of coins, stamps, etc., in numismatic and philatelic publications?

Why was the denomination \$4 sufficiently considered as to warrant the preparation of dies and the coining of proofs?

An official of the mint says that excepting recent years there is no record of the number of pattern pieces issued.

Myalgia is a new word to be added to the numismatic dictionary since it applies to money and is defined as a money malady causing pain of a neuralgic quality affecting the muscles of those constantly employed in the counting of money. It is reasonable to suppose that the average numismatist is immune and that any attack of the malady will neither be chronic or fatal. It is not contagious and as a disease it is almost unique as many would gladly become its victim.

Dug Up a Pot of Gold.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 24—A jar containing gold and silver coins 140 years old was found by John Rockwell, a farmer, who lives in the Butternut Valley, this county. While digging in a field he unearthed a pot of gold. It contained 32 gold pieces, each having a coin value of about \$6; 37 silver pieces about the size of a half dollar, and eight coppers. The gold pieces bear the image of George III., and the silver pieces that of George II. The dates on the coins runs from 1761 to 1769. History records that at the time of the Cherry Valley massacre the Indians raided the Butternut Valley and carried the early settlers into captivity. Among those pioneers were the Lulls, the Garratts and the Johnsons. At that time these families secreted their valuables. For instance one family of the Garratts hid their silverware under the trough of the pig pen and seven years later they returned and found it there intact.

Uncle Sam wound up the fiscal year on June 30th, with \$355,000,000 worth of gold coin and bullion in his coffers, the largest stock of gold ever in the treasury of this or any other country.

SOME NEW ISSUES OF COINS.

Not in Scott's Catalogue or the Addenda, or Here First Illustrated.

HOWLAND WOOD.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.



The above illustrates an issue for the Central American Union, comprising the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. This is but an *essai*, and no evidence is yet at hand that the design was adopted.

MEXICO.



26. This was noted in Addenda but not illustrated. (See January 1903 issue.)

HUNGARY.

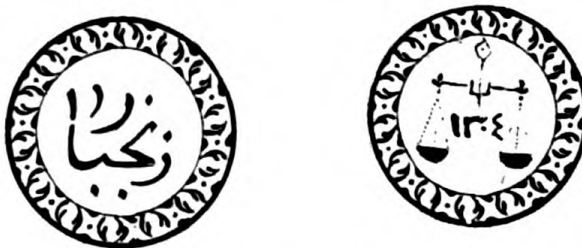


- 12½ 1882, 5-10 (Kr.) Arms and inscription. Rev. Value and date.
 This is omitted in Scott's Catalogue.

ZANZIBAR.



1. Pesa, 1293-1307. A. H. (1881-1890.) Said ibn Bargasch. Scales.
 Arabic inscription. In Scott but not illustrated.



2. Pesa, 1304—A. H. (1886-1887 A. D.) Arabic inscription. Rev. Scale
 and date in an ornamental border as last.

BARODA.



An issue just previous to last has been omitted. It is similar to the last issue, except the Sanscrit inscription over the hoof is curved instead of straight. These are struck in the usual three sizes or denominations.



This coin commonly called the "Monkey coin," belonging to the India series, I am unable to satisfactorily locate. The reverse is similar to the Indore that follows, but the native inscription differs.

INDORE.



There are several varieties of Indore coins, "sacred cow" type, and the above cut will illustrate the general appearance of the present series.

CAMBODIA.

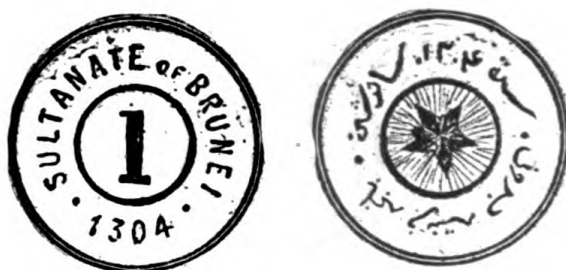


3. 1 Centime. Royaume du Cambodge. Rev. Native inscriptions. The specimen is not holed as the drawing would seem to indicate.

FRENCH-INDO-CHINA.

No. 5. This was first issued in 1883.

SULTANATE OF BRUNEI.



1 Cent 1304 A. H. (1886-7 A. D.) Obv. Five pointed star. Native inscription.

Rev. Numeral of value, date and legend.

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 Vol. II. Silver Coins—Julius Caesar to Trajan. 1701
 Vol. III. " " Hadrian to Geta. 1703
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August 15 1903.

U. S. SILVER 3 CENTS.		
No.		
1.	1851 average good	6
2.	" v fine	1
3.	" O Mint, g	1
4.	1852 v f to v g	6
5.	1853 v f to v g	16
6.	1854 v f to v g	5
7.	1856 good	2
8.	1858 very fair	1
9.	1860 good	3
10.	1861 g and v fine	2
HALF DIMES.		
11.	1829 g and v g	3
12.	1830 g	1
13.	1831 "	1
14.	1832 "	2
15.	1833 v g	1
16.	1834 v g	2
17.	1834 l date, about unc.	1
18.	" s " g	1
19.	" s " s 5 g	1
20.	1836 l 5 g	1
21.	1837 Bust f and g	3
22.	" no stars f and g	4
23.	1838 about g	2
24.	1839 P and O Mint, g	5
25.	1840 2 var. g	2
26.	1841 g and v g	3
27.	1842 fair and g	3
28.	1845 fair	1
29.	1847 "	1
30.	1849 good	1
31.	1850 "	1
32.	1851 "	3
33.	1852 " 1 holed	2
34.	1853 " arrows	4
35.	1854 "	3
36.	1856 "	1
37.	1857 "	7
38.	1858 "	3
39.	1859 " O Mint	1
40.	1860 " no stars	1
41.	1861 "	3
42.	1870 "	2
43.	1872 "	1
44.	1873 "	3
DIMES.		
45.	1805 about good	1
46.	" g	1
47.	1814 poor and plugged	1
48.	1820 l 0 g	1
49.	1820 s 0 holed fair	1
50.	1821 l date, g	3
51.	" s " "	2
52.	1824 over 22, about good	2
53.	1825 g and v g	2
54.	1827 poor to v g	9
55.	1828 s date g	1
56.	1829 l and s g	2
57.	1830 about g	1
58.	1831 average g	4
59.	1832 " "	3
60.	1833 about g	1
61.	1834 l and small s, + about g	9
62.	1835 average good	12
63.	1836 " "	7
64.	1837 no stars, about g	1
65.	1837 Bust good	3
66.	1839 O Mint, fair	1
67.	1841 good	1
68.	1842 "	1
69.	1843 "	1
70.	1845 v fair	2
71.	1846 g	1
72.	1853 arrows, v g	2
73.	1856 O Mint g	1
DOUBLE DIMES OR 20c.		
74.	1875 good	5
QUARTER DOLLARS.		
75.	1804 g, plug over date	1
76.	1805 g	1
77.	1806 about good	1
78.	1815 " "	1
79.	1818 " "	1
80.	1821 good	1
81.	" " holed	1
82.	1831 small letters, good	2
83.	" large letters g and v g	2
84.	1832 g and v g	2
85.	1834 v g	2
86.	1835 g	2
87.	" v f	1
88.	1836 about g	1
89.	1838 Bust v g	1
90.	" Lib. seated, good	1
91.	1853 no arrows, very rare	1
92.	1855 about unc.	1
93.	1885 good	1

FRANCE. 5 FRANCS.		
94. LAN'S 6, good	1	
95. 1807 Obv. Napoleon Emp. Rev.		
Republic France, v g	1	
96. 1812 Obv. Napoleon Emp. Rev.		
Empire, v. g	1	
97. 1813 similar, v g	1	
98. 1815 Louis XVIII, v g	1	
99. 1819 " " "	1	
100. 1823 " " "	1	
101. 1824 " " about good	1	
102. 1827 Charles X. v g	1	
103. 1830 Louis Philip v g	1	
104. 1831 " " about g	1	
105. " " " v g	1	
106. 1834 " " "	2	
107. 1837 " " "	1	
108. 1851 Republic unc.	1	
109. 1867 Nap. III, Emp. v g	1	
110. 1868 " " " v fine	1	
TWO FRANCS.		
111. 1824 Charles X. g	1	
112. 1871 Republic, fine	1	
ONE FRANC.		
113. 1824 Louis XVIII, v g	1	
113. 1868 Nap. III, fine	1	
115. 1 set, 111 pcs. U. S. cents from 1793 to 1903 inclusive. The 1799 and 1804 are lead and 1856 Eagle missing. The coins are very fair to proof. All in walnut frames 22x26 inches,		
MEXICAN DOLLARS.		
116. 1816 Ferd VII, v fair	1	
117. 1819 " " g	1	
118. 1822 August 2 var. fine	2	
119. 1823 " "	1	
120. 1848 good	1	
121. 1861 " "	1	
122. 1862 fine	1	
123. 1870 good	1	
124. 1877 " "	1	
125. 1881 " "	1	
126. 1887 " "	1	
127. 1888 " "	1	
128. 1893 unc.	1	
129. 1894 " "	1	
130. 1896 v g	1	
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THE NUMISMATIST

SEPTEMBER
1903

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVI.



No. 9.

The Numismatist.

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CONTENTS.

Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>) ..	
A Group of Numismatic Specimens of the Reign of George III.	261-266
The Coins of Republican Rome. Geo. F. Heath. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	267-274
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	275-277
Communications (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	
Platinum Coins of Russia	278-279
Government Permits Pictures of Coins	279-282
American Numismatic Association	283
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale	284-285
Advertisements	286-292

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1903.

NO 9.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such Information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

XLIX.

A GROUP OF NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

George, the first son of Frederick Prince of Wales and the Princess Augusta was born May 24th, 1738. He was a "seven months' child," hence as he was not expected to live was privately baptized immediately after birth and contrary to the etiquette of the court, a woman of very humble extraction was selected to nurse him. This woman evinced a strong attachment for her royal protegee and acted well her part of mother. Some of the court attendants, learning that the woman took the royal babe to bed with her, raised objections. When she was asked concerning this she said, "What? Not sleep with me? Then you can nurse the boy yourselves," and as she bluntly and indignantly refused to longer act the part of mother, wisdom finally prevailed and the woman was allowed to treat the nurseling as she deemed best. The future King waxed fat and healthy under her care. Dr. Ayescough has recorded that the boy "was a great rogue after the manner of children. The celebrated Quin was one of his first instructors. It is related when George III made his first speech from the throne Quin exclaimed, "Ay, 'twas I that taught the boy to speak." At the age of 12 years, represented by the Earl of Inchequin, Prince George was installed Knight of the Garter. When the Prince attained the age of eighteen, "Royal Majority," an allowance was granted him and suitable apartments were obtained at St. James. Lord Bute was his instructor. In 1759 the prince as Duke of Cornwall took his seat in Parliament; on the 25th day of Oct., 1760, George II died and the following

morning the Prince, now Geo. III, went to the palace where he was met by Mr. Pitt, who was then acting as Secretary of State. The people were well pleased with the new king, for said they "He is entirely British;" the following medal was struck having this legend.



No. 1. Obv. Bust to left. Legend: GEORGIVS III REX.

Rev. A wreath of oak and olive branches enclosing a heart. Beneath the wreath is a tablet inscribed, BORN MAY 24 | 1738 | PROCLAIMED | OCT. 26, 1760. Legend: "ENTIRELY BRITISH." Copper, size 22.

At the opening of Parliament in Nov. the King in his speech said, "Born and educated in this country I glory in the name of Briton and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne." In 1761 it was deemed necessary to select a suitable consort for the king.

No. 2. Obv. Bust of Queen Charlotte dexter. Legend: "H. M. G. M. QUEEN CHARLOTTE."

Rev. Inscription: "BORN MAY 19, 1744 | MARRIED | SEPT. 9, 1761 | DIED AT KEW | NOV'R 17, 1818 | AFTER A VIRTUOUS | REIGN WITH HER BELOVED KING | OF 57 YEARS." Brass, size 15.

Concerning the choice of a consort it is related that George III read a copy of a letter written by Sophia-Charlotte, the second daughter of Charles Lewis Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, to Frederick, King of Prussia, and was so moved by what the princess had written that he exclaimed, "This is the lady I shall select as my consort, here are lasting beauties on which the man who has any mind may feast and not be satisfied." Sophia-Charlotte was born at the palace of Mirow May 16th, 1744, was married to George III Sept. 9th, 1761.

No. 3. Obv. Bust of the King and Queen conjoined facing the left. Legend: "LONG MAY THEY REIGN OVER A GRATEFUL PEOPLE."

Rev. A man of war sailing to right. Legend: THE GUARD AND GLORY OF BRITAIN. Copper, size 18.

Aitkins, 365, 54a, Condor, 212, 24, Pye 52, 3. Virt, 98. Horace Walpole

has recorded a bon-mot of a lady observer who said concerning the formation of a new ministry that it was a question in 1760 "whether the King would burn in his chamber Scotch-coal, Newcastle-coal or Pitt-coal," i. e. whether the King would appoint Lord Bute, who was a Scotchman, or Duke of Newcastle,



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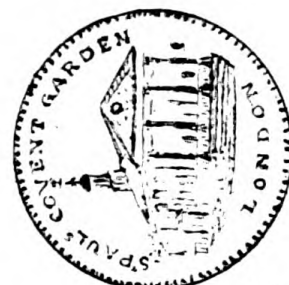
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(Thomas Pelham) or William Pitt as his minister. The choice fell upon Lord Bute, who was appointed prime minister. The people did not approve of Lord Bute, hence his administration was attacked with unsparing severity by popular writers among whom was the celebrated John Wilkes in his paper called the "North Briton." The crowning act of Lord Bute was his peace preliminaries signed between England, France and Spain. The terms were considered disgraceful to England. Bute, however, gloried in his work, saying "that he wished no other epitaph than that he was the adviser of peace." This was the occasion of the following epigram:

"Say when will England be from faction freed;
When will domestic quarrels cease?
Ne'er till that wished for Epitaph we read,
Here lies the man that made that peace."

The arrest of John Wilkes and the seizure of his papers produced such a clamor that Lord Bute sent in his resignation. Wilkes was a mob hero and as the people sympathized with him his arrest may be considered as the starting point of the unpopularity of King George with the people. Wilkes was sentenced to stand in the pillory in the Palace Yard for one hour. One of the spectators wrote the following on the scaffold:

"Martyrs of old, for truth thus bravely stood:
Laid down their lives, and shed their dearest blood,
No scandal then to suffer in her cause,
And nobly stem the rigor of the laws,
Pulpit and desk may equally go down,
A pillory's now more sacred than a crown."

In 1764 the King suggested to Grenville the taxation of the American Colonies to assist in relieving the mother country from the heavy burden that had been incurred for the security of the colonies. When this means was brought before Parliament great excitement prevailed in America. Patrick Henry made his celebrated remarks, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell and George the Third," being interrupted by cries of "Treason" he paused a moment and then said "And George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

After peace was concluded with America Wm. Pitt became prime minister. At one time so great was the power of the opposition party in Parliament, Pitt was almost overwhelmed by this faction, going to the King he said, "Sire, I am mortified to see that my perseverance has been of no avail and that I must resign at last." The King replied, "If so I must resign too and return to Hanover." In August, 1786, a woman named Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate the King.

No. 4. Obv. Laurated bust of the King facing the right. Legend: "GEORGIUS III D. G. REX.

Rev. Britannia seated to left holding a spear in her right hand and supporting the British shield with her left. In exergue dagger and palm

branch crossed. Legend: BRITANNIA, 1788.

The edge reads, RENDER | TO CESAR | (sic) THE THINGS WHICH | ARE
CE | SARS (sic). A gilt pattern for a penny. Copper, size 20.

In Oct. 1788 the King had an attack of bilious fever with congestion of the brain which so affected his reason that many feared his insanity would be permanent. The King, however, contrary to the general belief, continued to improve until he recovered. On the 17th of March, 1789, the Queen caused Kew palace to be decorated and on one of the transparencies she inscribed these lines:

"Our prayers are heard, and providence restores
A patriot King to bless Britannia's shores.
But not to Britain is the bliss confin'd:
All Europe hails the friend of human kind.
If such the general joy, what words can show
The change to transport from the depths of woe.
In those permitted to embrace again,
The best of fathers, husbands and of men."

No. 5. Obv. Bust of the King to right. Legend: GEORGIUS III, REX.
Rev. Inscription: "LOST TO | BRITANNIA'S | HOPE | BUT TO HER |
PRAYERS | RESTORED | 1789" at the bottom, sprigs of laurel and palm.
Copper, size 18.

Atkins, 364; 45 Conder, 211: 14.

On the 23d of April, 1789, the King went to St. Paul's church.

No. 6. Obv. Laureated bust of the King to right. Legend: CHURCH
AND KING.

Rev. Cut of St. Paul's church. Die sinkers signature "James" below.
Legend: ST. PAUL'S COVENT GARDEN—"LONDON."

Atkins, 114: 400 Conder 100: 245.

Copper, size 20.

There are other tokens with the view of St. Paul's church. In the Kempson series of penny tokens No. 43 of Atkins work page 75 is described the following:

No. 7. Obv. Cut of church. Inscription: ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COVENT
GARDEN | ERECTED 1640, DESTROYED BY FIRE 1795.

Rev. The arms of London between palm branches. Legend: LONDON
PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN. Copper, size 21.

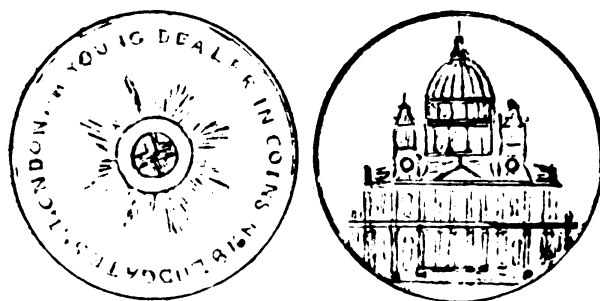
Also Young's token gives us another view.

No. 7½. Obv. Laureated bust of the King dexter. DROZ. F. under it.
Legend: GEORGIUS III. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Rev. A serpent entwined about an altar, supported by a tripod. A
ball on the right, and olive branch on the left, lying on the ground at the foot
of the tripod. Legend: FELICITAS PUBLICA (public happiness.) In exergue:
SAL. REG. RES. 1789 (sanity of the King restored).

Gilt proof, size 22.

Atkins, 360: 4. Conder: 199, 2.



No. 8. Obv. Cut of St. Paul's. In exergue 1794.

Rev. Star and Garter. Legend: H. YOUNG, DEALER IN COINS, NO. 18 LUDGATE ST. LONDON.



No. 9. Obv. Bust of the King to right. Legend: GEORGIUS III DEL GRATIA.

The arms of London supported by the sword and mace, sun rays above. Legend: "VISITED ST. PAUL'S." In exergue 23 APRIL, 1786.

Atkins, 30: 103. Condor, 75: 58.

Brass, size 22.

When the King entered the church he walked with a grave reverential air to his pew and instantly falling upon his knees remained wholly absorbed in the services of the day. Shortly afterwards the King said to Hardinge that his illness had been a perfect bliss to him because it proved how confidently he might rely on the support of his people. On June 25th the King and his family visited a number of cities.

To be Continued.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

George F. Heath,

PEDANIA.

This was an obscure family of Rome of which but little is known. Costa was its surname, and we learn from its coins that Costa was legate to Brutus during the Civil War. But two coins in silver are known of the family.

No. 299. Obv. A laureated female head to right. COSTA LEG(ate.)

Rev. A trophy. BRUTUS IMP(erator.) Struck 44-42.

PETILIA.

A plebian family with the surname of Capitolinus. Its coins are rare and only three distinct varieties are recorded.

No. 300. Obv. The head of the Capitoline Jove to right. CAPITOLINVS.

Rev. A temple with seven columns. Beneath: PETILLIVS.

The care of the Capitoline temple was hereditary in this family, and to this fact no doubt, is due its surname. Horace mentions a Petillius in the days of Augustus who was curator of the temple, and who stole the crown of Jupiter, one of its treasures. He was saved from conviction and punishment through the clemency of the Emperor. This denarius was struck in B. C. 45.

No. 301. Obv. An eagle with outstretched wings standing on a thunder bolt. PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS.

Rev. A six columned temple adorned with a statue. To the left S, and to the right F, the meaning of which is still in dispute.

This denarius was struck about B. C. 44.

PETRONIA.

A plebian family of Sabine origin and of consular rank of which nineteen varieties of coins in silver and gold are known.

No. 302. Obv. The head of Augustus to right. CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Rev. The virgin, Tarpeia, in the midst of a heap of shields. TVRPILIANVS III(um) VIR.

Tarpeia, it will be remembered, was the priestess who betrayed her people to the Sabines, and she is here represented almost overwhelmed by the shields cast upon her by the followers of Titus Tatius. Whatever may have been the opinion of her people regarding the act at this early period, it is recorded that the Romans later built over the spot a magnificent sepulchre, and there made yearly sacrifices and the local belief exists that Tarpeia still sits in the heart of the Tarpeian rock covered with gold and jewels.

No. 303. Obv. Similiar to the last.

Rev. Parthenope with trumpet in right hand walking to left. P(ublius) PETRON(ius) TVRPILIAN(us) III(um) VIR.

The siren is here represented with female head and body, wings on her shoulders, and with the tail, legs and claws of a bird. She was one of the three sisters whose habit was to decoy sailors to ruin. Naples seems to have been their headquarters, though they infested other seaports where sailors were wont to congregate. The coin was struck to commemorate the restoration of Naples and Cuma by Augustus.

No. 304. Obv. The head of the goddess Feronia to right. FORN(ia) TVRPILIANVS III(um) VIR.

Rev. CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN(is) RECE(ptis). A Parthian kneeling presents a military ensign.

Petronius Turpillianus was master of the imperial mint under Augustus at the time when the standards of Crassus was so courteously restored to Rome by the Parthians. This event took place in B. C. 20 and these monetal triumvirs, P. Turpillianus, Aquilius, and Durmius; no doubt struck this denarius in this year to commemorate so gracious an event.

No. 305. Obv. The head of Petronius to right. TVRPILIAN(us) III(um) VIR P. PETRON(ius).

Rev. A captive kneeling. CAESAR DIVI F. ARMEN(ia) CAPT(ive).

Publius Petronius was a proconsul in Asia under Tiberius, and later in Syria, under Claudius. This denarius was struck to commemorate the fall of Armenia in the year of Rome 734.

PINARIA.

This was a patrician family of very remote origin and ten coins in all, metals are ascribed to it. Its surnames are Natta and Scarpus.

No. 306. The wing helmeted head of Pallas to right, adorned as usual, and with the denarial mark behind.

Rev. A winged victory in a fast biga to right. Beneath the horses, in monogram NATI. In the exergue. ROMA.

This denarius was struck by Pinarius Nattus in B. C. 200. The legend is that Hercules had been extended the hospitality of this family and because of this the exclusive custody of the *Ara Maxima* or Great Altar of Hercules was granted to them.

No. 307. Obv. The head of Jupiter Ammon to right. M(arcus) ANTON(inus) CONS(ul), III, IMP(erator) IIII.

Rev. Victory with palm branch walking to right. A crown in her extended right hand. ANTONIVS AVG(ur) SCARPVS IMP(erator).

Pinarius Scarpus was placed over Cyrene in command of four legions by Mark Antony. After the latter's defeat at Actium he sailed for Lydia where Scarpus, seeing that his ruler's affairs were in desperate straits refused to receive him. This denarius was struck about the time of Antony's downfall and no doubt in Cyrene.



No. 308. Obv. Victory similar to the reverse of No. 307 standing on a globe. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS.

Rev. An extended hand open to right. IMP(erator) CAESAR SCARPVS IMP(erator.)

This denarius was struck evidently after the battle of Actium, or between 31 and 27 B. C. Scarpus has refused to receive the conquered Antony, and in this coin is the evidence that he has trimmed his sails to a new breeze, by placing on the metal the name of his new Divine Lord and Master and Emperor; and lest Augustus might not recognize the fact and give him full credit has placed his own name beneath that of his new imperial master, and extends to him the first appearance of the "glad hand" in numismatics. Such was politics in ancient Rome. Have we improved in this twentieth century on Roman methods?

PLAETORIA.

A plebian family of which fifty-seven coins in all metals are known.

No. 309. Obv. A female head to right. A globe or some other ornament behind.

Rev. A youthful face and bust on a plinth inscribed SORS, M(arcus) PLAETOR(ius) CEST(ius) S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Sors, meaning chance, hazard or fate, was an adjunct of the goddess Fortune. In these times it was held that the goddess distributed her fates by lot through the hands of a child who drew the inscribed tablets for those who would know their fate or destiny.

No. 310. Obv. A female head with bare neck and draped bust to right. A small cornucopia in front and at back a bow and quiver. CESTIANVS S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. An eagle with outstretched wings standing on a thunderbolt. M(arcus) PLAETORIVS M(arci) F(ilius) AED(ilis) CVR(ulis).

The head on the reverse is usually ascribed to Vacuna, the goddess who presided over vacation, or respite from work.

No. 311. Obv. The turret crowned head of Cybele to right. CESTIANVS.

Rev. A curule chair, *sella curulis*, to left of which is a sceptrum bipennis. Legend: M(arcus) PLAETORIVS AED(ilis) CVR(ulis). Ex S(enatus) C(onsulto).

The curule chair or grand chair of state, has reference to the praetorship, which office Marcus Plaetorius held in conjunction with Cicero in B. C. 66, about which time this denarius was struck.

No. 312. Obv. The young and beardless head of Bonus Eventus to right.

Rev. A winged caduceus between the following legend in vertical lines: (Marcus) PLAETORI(us) CEST(ianus) Ex S(enatus) C(onsulto).

This denarius was struck in B. C. 68 when M. Plaetorius was one of the Septemviri Epulones.

No. 313. Obv. The head of Moneta to right. MONETA S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. A nude athlete running to right with a palm branch in his right hand and a cistus in his left. Beneath him, a strigil. L(ucius) PLAETORI(us) F(ilius) Q(uaestor) S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

This denarius was struck by Lucius Plaetorius while he was quaester in B. C. 74.



No. 314. Obv. The bare head of M. Junius Brutus to right. Legend: L(ucius) PLAET(orius) CEST(ianus) BRVT(us) IMP(erator.)

Rev. The Cap of Liberty between two daggers. EID(us) MAR(tiae).

This coin was struck by a descendent of L. Plaetorius of the same name who took part with Brutus in the Civil War. History relates that L. Plaetorius was sent by Brutus as his legate to Epirus. The denarius was struck in B. C. 43.

PLANCIA.

A plebian family of which but eight varieties of coins are recorded.

No. 315. Obv. Head of Diana Planciana to right covered with a Macedonian petasos from which the ringlets protrude down on to the neck. CN(eius) PLANCIUS AED(ilis) CVR(ulis) S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Rev. A goat with curved horns to right. Behind a bow and quiver.

From the fact that our Moneyer, Cn. Plancius, served in Africa under A. Torquatus in B. C. 70 and beheld here the wild goat, he was no doubt influenced in placing it upon his family coins. Later he served under Q. Metellus in Crete, and as quaestor in Macedonia in B. C. 58. This denarius was struck in B. C. 54 while he was serving as aedile.

PLAUTIA.

This was a plebian family of Rome but some of its members enjoyed consular and triumphal honors under the Republic. Its surnames were Hupsaeus and Plancus. Nine coins in the different metals are recorded.

No. 316. Obv. The bearded head of Neptune to right, a trident extending from the nape of the neck. P(ublius) YPSAE(us) S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Rev. Jupiter in a quadriga to left with the reins in one hand and a thunderbolt in the other. C(aius) YPSAE(us) CO(n) S(ul) PRIV(ernum) CEPIT.

This coin was struck to commemorate the success of Plautius Hypsaesus who was consul in B. C. 341, and who took Privernum a strong state of the Volsci. The coin was struck in B. C. 58.

No. 317. Obv. Jupiter in a rapid quadriga to right. P(ublius) HYPSAEVS AED(ilis) CVR(ulis) C(aius) HVPSAE(us) CO(n) S(ul) PRIEVER(num) CAPTV(m).

Rev. Aretas kneeling beside a saddled camel which he holds by the reins, and with the free hand extends an olive branch as a solicitation of peace. M(arcus) AED(ilis) CVR(ulis) EX S(enatus) C(onsulto). REX ARETAS.

This denarius was struck in honor of an early member of the family, by P. Hypsaesus in B. C. 58 while he and M. Scaurus were aediles. During this aedileship the great theatre of Scaurus was opened in Rome and celebrated with the most expensive games and ceremonies ever known up to that time. Among other wild beasts, 150 panthers were exhibited, and crocodiles and hippopotami were first seen in the imperial city.

No. 318. Obv. The head of Cybele with turreted crown to right. A(elius) PLAVTIVS AED(ilis) CVR(ulis) S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. A Jewish high priest kneeling by a camel and extending an olive branch. BACCHIVS IVDAEVS.

Struck in B. C. 54 to record the submission of Bacchius, an adherent of Aretas of the Jewish faith, to A. Plautius the quaestor of Scaurus, who had entered Judaea to settle a quarrel between the brothers Hyrcanus and Aristobulus. For this Scaurus charged Aretas three hundred talents.

No. 319. Obv. Sol or Medusa facing. L(ucius) PLAVTIVS.

Rev. Aurora guiding the four coursers of the Sun, emblematic of daybreak, or that peculiar light Aurora was supposed to bring up from the East. PLANCVS.

Ovid tells the story, that some of the entertainers, flute players and minstrels, who were employed at the Appollinarian Games took offense at the behavior of some of the officials, and as we would say to-day "struck" and retired to Tiber and settled there. The Romans could hardly dispense with them and their services were much in demand, and so a stratagem was employed to bring them back. For this purpose the Censor Plautius endeavored to allay their irritation and restore them to Rome, "He went to Tiber, ingratiated himself with the voluntary exiles, gave them a banquet; and having plied them liberally with wine, had no difficulty, in prolonging conviviality to steep their senses in the *lethe* of intoxication. In this state he caused a mask to be placed over the face of each, in order that they might not be recognized by the magistracy, and conveyed them in a carriage to Rome, where he deposited them in the middle of one of the public places. At break of day (the Aurora) all the people ran to the spot and welcomed the *tibicines* with an universal shout of laughter. They were at length induced to be again on good terms with the public. In memory of this event this coin was struck in B. C. 45.

POBLICIA.

This was a plebian family of consular rank of which fifteen coins, all silver are known to exist. The surname Malleolus is found on its coins.

No. 320. The head of Roma helmeted to right. Behind, ROMA.

Rev. Hercules strangling the Nemean lion; under his foot, a club; a bow and quiver in the field and usually some monetary letter. C(*aius*) MAL(*leolus*) Q(*uinti*) F(*ilius*) in monogram.

This denarius was struck by C. Poblcius in B. C. 79.

No. 321. Obv. The plumed and helmeted head of Mars to right; above, a mallet. The denarial mark in front.

Rev. A man naked except a pallium over his shoulder; a spear in his right hand and his foot on a cuirass. A trophy stands erect before him, and the prow of a ship at his back. C(*aius*) MAL(*leolus*).

This denarius was also struck by C. Poblcius (Malleolus) who was quaestor to Dolabella in B. C. 80, who is said to have amassed a fortune in plundering the provincials. He is said to have died in Cilicia, but Cicero says he was killed by Verres who succeeded him in office.

No. 322. Obv. The plume helmeted head of Roma to right. M(*arcus*) POBLICI(us) LEG(*atus*) PRO PR(*aetore*.)

Rev. Pompey the Great in military dress, one foot on the prow of a ship receiving a palm branch from a draped female who holds two javelins and a small shield at her back. She is in the act of extending a small palm branch to her visitor. CN(*eius*) MAGNVS IMP(*erator*).

This coin was struck B. C. 46-45 by M. Poblcius who was legate to Pompey in the war against Sertorius in Spain. The welcoming female represents the tutelary genius of Spain greeting the arrival of the great hero, as he is about to enter the conquest.

POMPEIA.

A plebian but consular family that furnished several very eminent men to the Republic: Thirty-three coins in gold, silver and bronze are recorded.

No. 323. Obv. The head of an elderly man with beard in ringlets to right. On his diadem: NVMA. Legend: CN(*eius*) PISO PRO Q(*uaestore*).

Rev. The prow of a galley to right. MAGN(us) PRO CO(n) S(ule).

This denarius was struck in B. C. 57 and was issued in honor of Pompey the Great to commemorate his dispersion of the pirates and marauders that had been harrassing the Roman citizens and shipping. History relates that this dispersion was performed in four months without the loss of a single ship.

No. 324. Obv. The head of a middle aged man with beard in ringlets to right. VARRO PRO Q(*uaestore*).

Rev. A sceptre between an eagle and a dolphin. Legend: MAGN(us) CO(n) S(ule).

Piso and Varro were both moneyers of Pompey. The dolphin and eagle is significant of the rule of the Consuls over both the land and sea.

No. 325. Obv. The head of Pompey to right. In front the augural lituus, and at back the sacred vase. MAG(nus) IMP(erator) ITER(um).

Rev. Neptune in the centre standing with one foot on the prow of a ship and with an aplustre in his right hand. On each side are the pious brothers of Catania, Anapus and Amphinomus, each with a parent on their shoulders. PRAEF(ectus) CLAS(sis) ET ORAE MARIT(imae) EX S(enatus) C(onsulto).

This denarius was struck in B. C. 39 by Sextus, the youngest son of Pompey. The inscription on the reverse refers to the naval superiority of which Pompey so proudly boasted.

No. 326. Obv. The light house of Pelorum surmounted by a statue of Neptune on a praetorian galley from the foremast of which is the legionary eagle. MAG(nus) PIVS IMP(erator) ITER(um).

Rev. Scylla, the monster with the female body ending in two long fish tails, three barking dogs below. She is armed with a rudder which she holds with uplifted hands. PRAEF(ectus) ORAE MARIT(imae) ET CLAS(sis) S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

Scylla on the reverse typifies that dangerous rock that overlooked the narrow Strait between Sicily and Italy. The lighthouse or Pharos of Pelorum was situated on the opposite of the channel. It was at this point that the younger Pompey destroyed the fleet of Octavius in B. C. 36 and this denarius was struck to commemorate the fact that Pompey ruled on the sea.

No. 327. Obv. The bearded head of Neptune to right. The trident behind. MAG(nus) PIVS IMP(erator) ITER(um).

Rev. A naval trophy erect. PRAEF(ectus) CLAS(sis) ET ORAE MARIT(imae) EX S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Sextus Pompey is alluded to here as Imperator the second time. The first for his victory over Asinius Pallio in Spain. He was only twenty-one years old when he was in B. C. 44 made Praefectus Classis or admiral of the fleet.

No. 328. Obv. The wing helmeted head of Roma to right, the denarial mark in front with the olla ansata (pitcher) at back.

Rev. Romulus and Rome being suckled by a wolf under a fig tree. The shepherd Faustulus, leaning on his staff, looks on the scene in wonderment. A raven or magpie is seated on one of the branches of the tree. Legend: SEX(tus) POM(icius) FOTVLVS (oftimes FOSTLVS). In the exergue: ROMA.

Faustulus was the royal shepherd that adopted and brought up the twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome. The legend is familiar to all, how, until they were found by Faustulus, they were nursed by a wolf and brought meat by a fowl. The denarius was struck in B. C. 129.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

ATHENS.

Athens was the most renowned city of ancient Greece. It is situated on the east coast of the Peloponnesus near the gulf of Saronica. It formerly possessed three seaports all connected with the city by walls nearly five miles in length. The Acropolis, Parthenon or Temple of Minerva, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum, are among the most venerable of its sights and whose ruins still remain as monuments of the arts, history and glory of ancient Athens, and still excite the admiration of the world. Here were the magnificent estates in the midst of which was the Academy in which Plato gave his lessons; the Lyceum where Aristotle lectured, and the Cynosarges where Antisthenes expounded his harsh and crabbed doctrines. The names of Solon, Themistocles, Miltiades, Cimon, Pericles and Phidias, are but few of the grand and historic galaxy that has come down to us indelibly associated with the history, art, and politics of the city.

Athens was visited by Paul (*vide* Acts XVII., 1 Thess. III.,) and here he founded a church. Pausanias says the Athenians surpassed all others in attention to the gods: and the city was crowded with temples, altars, and statues, besides other sacred works. Paul said they were "too religious," and from Mars Hill, to a great and cultured assembly, he said: "Whom ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you." (Acts XVII., 23-24.)

Plutarch and Pollux both record the earliest money of Athens as issued under Theseus, and that it had a bull stamped upon its surface. No such issues have been discovered and it is highly probable that no coins were struck in the city before the time of Solon, and that the money in use previous to this time was entirely the Aeginetan didrachms.



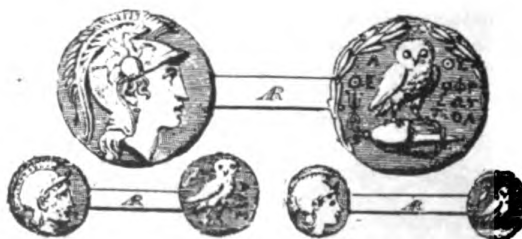
The earliest coins of Athens present us with purely religious types. On the obverse is the head of Athena or Minerva, the protecting goddess of the city and the reverses show her sacred owl and olive branch or leaf with the inscription AOE within an incuse square. These types were issued between

525-430 B. C. Considering the high state of art at this period in Athens these coins are as disappointing from a numismatic point of view, as were those for Corinth, but like the last-named city we must remember that the Athenians were merchants first and artists afterwards. The purity of the metal and full weight of the coins made them a popular medium through the then civilized world, and they were issued in such enormous quantities that they were comparatively common even at this time. Gold coins of excellent metal were issued during the period 430-350 B. C., and bronze beginning with the year 406, all with the prevailing types.

For a hundred years, or between 320 and 220 B. C., from the time the city was subject to Antipater, Athens seems to have been denied the right to issue coin.

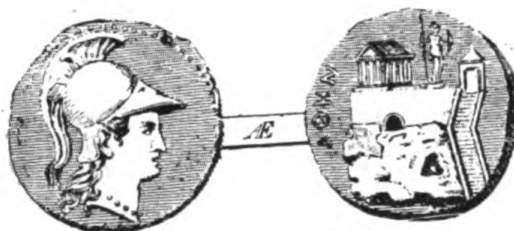


The above tetradrachm was struck between 196-146, B. C. (usually accorded to 196-186), and presents us a decided improvement in design and execution. The head of Athena is copied from the marble of Phidias. The owl is standing on an amphora and a statue of Aesculapius is to the left.



The first illustration above is from a drachm of the period 186-146 B. C., and two small silver coins of an earlier period, all presenting the usual characteristics of Athenian coinage.

A large issue of bronze coins of many types were issued between 220-8 B. C., or up to the time when Athens was captured by Sulla, and from this time down to the Empire, probably until Hadrian, no coins of any sort seem to have been struck in the city.



During the reign of Hadrian, and for how long afterwards is uncertain, a variety of autonimous issues in bronze are noted. The above has the head of Athena to right and the obverse gives us a view of the Acropolis on a high rock. The Propylea, the Parthenon, and the protecting deity, Minerva with spear and shield, as a statue, is observed on the summit. In the rock is shown the grotto of Pan. The flight of steps to the citadel are shown entering the Propylea.

ATTALIA.

Attalia was a coast city of Pamphylia in Asia Minor. It was founded by Attalus, the king of Pergamum, and named after himself. It is now called Sattalia and being well situated for trade, the town is kept well fortified. The city was visited by Paul and Barnabas. [Acts, XIV. 25.]



The coinage of Attalia consists of autonimous bronze issued from the second Century B. C. down to imperial times, and imperial from Augustus to Salonina.

Obv. The head of Neptune to right: the trident in front.

Rev. The name of the city in Greek ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ. The identity of the standing figure is uncertain.



The above coin of Attalia was issued during the reign of Commodus [180-192 A. D.]. The obverse shows the head of the emperor facing the right, and on the reverse Victory is represented with a garland in left hand guiding a rapid biga to right. The inscription is in Greek.

COMMUNICATIONS.



Platinum Coins of Russia.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I would like to know if any of the old numbers of THE NUMISMATIST refer to platinum coins—or platinum as a metal for money. I want a few points on this particular subject; cause of scarcity of metal and raise of price. Prices in 1835-40, when the Russian coins were issued and price of the metal now.

I notice they claim a new supply or source has just been discovered in Mexico. Any information will be gladly received.

Augusta, Me., July 10th.

FRANK T. NOBLE.

THE NUMISMATIST has never published an article on this subject, the following, however, which is taken from an old number of The Coin Collector's Journal, is as much to the point today as at the time it was published, over twenty-five years ago.

Among what are called "noble metals," platinum holds a very high place. It is found only in a native state, in glistening granules of a steel-gray color, that sometimes are as large as pigeons' eggs, and in a few cases have weighed ten, and even twenty pounds. It was discovered in the United States of Colombia, and is now found in Oregon and California, Spain, Australia and Russia. It was unknown in Europe till 1737, in which year Don Ulloa, a Spaniard, discovered a small quantity in Asia. Shortly afterwards it was found in Estramadura, in Spain. Its discovery on the eastern slopes of European Russia dates from 1822 or 1823. In 1824 the first considerable quantity of it was obtained. In 1825 Baron Humboldt communicated to

the Academy at Paris some specimens, stating that these contained *osmium* and *irridium*, the latter being the hardest metal known, and used to make the so-called diamond tips of our gold pens.

The qualities of platinum are peculiar;—one of the heaviest forms of matter known, it is malleable and ductile, but almost infusible by heat, yielding to nothing but the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or a very powerful blast-furnace, and is incapable of atmospheric oxidation. It is, therefore, in some respects, well fitted for the purposes of coinage.

The amount of platinum discovered soon became considerable, and presented to Russia a new source of national wealth. In 1828 the Emperor Nicholas I. ordered it to be used as a coin metal, and that coins, each of three roubles value, should be issued. The obverse design on these is the Russian eagle, triply crowned, holding the sceptre and orb, having on its breast a shield charged with the arms of the Grand Duchy of Moscow, and on its wings six other shields, each bearing the arms of one of the provinces. The reverse had an inscription. In 1829 pieces of six roubles value were issued, and in 1830 pieces of twelve roubles, the costliness of the metal easily allowing coins of such high values to be issued. Platinum continued to be issued down to the year 1838, when its further use was discontinued, Russia finding it not suitable in all respects for coin purposes. The lesson of this experiment is, that whatever may be the intrinsic excellence or value of a particular metal, unless it be employed by a number of nations for coin purposes, coins issued in it have no circulation, and are of no value in the exchanges of the world. Such coins come, therefore, to circulate only within the territories of the country issuing them, and are really even there only national tokens or counters. In colonial times wampum might circulate as currency in New England, but having no value in Europe, a metallic currency was soon adopted. So no nation, not even Russia, could force the other European countries to take coins of platinum. These countries wanted coins of gold with which they might pay for goods purchased from American and Asiatic merchants who know nothing of platinum—a metal not convertible, as is gold into a great variety of objects, and possessed, therefore, of a more restricted intrinsic value. For this, among other reasons, platinum has disappeared from the list of coin metals, and nations have learned that gold being the standard medium of exchange all over the world, no less value metal can now take its place. Those that may try the experiment will have to pay smartly for the wisdom they will learn.

Government Permits Pictures of Coins.

An act approved March, 1903. That section three of an act entitled, "An act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools or other implements used in manufacturing, and providing penalties therefor,

and providing for the issuing of such warrants in certain cases." Approved February 10th, 1891, be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3 [*eleven lines of text*]. But nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals, or the making of the necessary plates for the same, to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same."

This is an answer to Farran Zerbe's question in the August No. page 248, 5th line from top.

Respectfully submitted by
WM. C. HIDDEN.

EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:—In the June number of THE NUMISMATIST you gave a description of a French Vaccination Medal struck in 1804, or rather dated 1804, with the head of Louis XVIII on the obverse. I have one as follows:

Obverse. Head of Napoleon I, encircled with a laurel wreath; under the base of the bust—Andrieu F. Legend: Napoleon Emp. et Roi.

Reverse. Same as illustration in THE NUMISMATIST except legend; Andrieu F. Denon Die. Exergue: La Vaccine, MDCCCIV.

The medal was struck by the French government to commemorate the establishment of the Society for the extermination of the small-pox by vaccination. The Society was situated at time in the Ruedes Battoir St. Andre des Arts, Paris. Diameter of the medal, 40 mil.

This medal was struck in 1804. The one you illustrate cannot have been issued then as Louis the 18th only commenced to reign in 1814. I have not seen the one you illustrate. Can you say when and where it was struck?

GRIMSBY, England, July 29.

J. Bertrand.

DEAR DOCTOR.—I would like to get information through some of your readers as to the coin which I enclose a rubbing. It is good gold and I bought it with a lot of coppers, so covered with dirt and grease that it looked like an old copper coin.

I also would like to know the exact difference between a "Bungtown" half-penny and a half-penny of George III.. Correspondents have sent me various specimens as "Bungtowns" and I confess my inability to see a particle of difference between them and the coins of George III. Also I would like the addresses of anyone who is willing to give information as to the abbreviations, mint marks, etc, on the base coins of Europe, particularly. Also I would like to know the meaning of Franciscana California. XX. Eyemen Rosenoble. Schlaraffisches Qvell-Ambt. 1 Vhvdv, 1583, which I find on several aluminum specimens in my cabinet.

SANTA ANA CALIFORNIA.

H. A. HASSLER, M. D.



The gold is from a fifty piastre gold coin of Mahomet II. [Turkey], struck in Egypt 1223 A. H. or A. D. 1808. While the coin bears this date, strictly speaking the coin was struck in the 27th year of the Sultan's reign, or in 1835 A. D. Its intrinsic value is about \$2.50.

"Bungtown" is a name usually given to the counterfeit half-pennies of George II. and III. that circulated so freely in the early history of this country when a circulating medium was scarce, and when speculators found it profitable. These counterfeits were made both in England and in this country. In later years this term has been extended, it seems, so as to include the large variety of speculative coppers the size of the half-penny and sometimes called Pennsylvania cents or Pennsylvania "Bungtowns" and the general type is a semi-imitation of the English and Irish half-pence in use at the time. We would be glad to have any further information on the subject from any of our readers. Also we trust that some gallant knight will shy his castor into the ring and tackle the last query.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, JULY 5, '03.

DR. G. F. HEATH, MONROE, MICH.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" some close observer once said. I have indeed been interested in the passage at arms between our esteemed brothers Wright and Higgins, and after reading the remarks of both I must quote our friend Omar Khayyam to express my condition of mind. "Myself when young, did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint, And heard great argument: About it, and about. But evermore came out by the same door, wherein I went."

Now I would like to enter the lists myself. I have taken an invoice of my Byzantines for the letter "M" and other letters and find as follows: Anastasius 1 B. with "M" Ditto, a little smaller, but too large apparently for a 2 B. with "M." This coin has two stars, one on each side of "M." Stars, so far as I can find out were never used to represent the the letter "O" by the Romans, although a dot was. On Maurice 1 B. or a large 2 B. I find the disputed "M" appearing. On a small Zimisces? I again find the same letter. On a very large Justinian, and on a smaller 1 B. of the same emperor, but a different mint, I again find the M. on a small B. of the same emperor I however discover an "E." Phocas 2 B. of Theopolis (Antioch) shows the "M," as does a 2 B. of Constans II. This latter coin could easily be a small 1 B.

A Justinus II 1 B. gives the "M." while a 2 B. of this emperor has a "K." A 3 B. of Anastasius has this same letter "K." This is enough to illustrate my point, which is, that while at first the letters appear to be used without relation to value, close inspection seems to show otherwise. In a matter of this kind we must consider the conditions of the times. The Theopolis mint appears to have issued a smaller coin than Constantinopolis. The coins themselves prove the degeneracy of the period and exact size cannot be taken as satisfactory evidence. While the "M" undoubtedly appears on several sizes, the "K" or 20 Noumia is fairly consistent. This is also true to a great extent of the "E" or 5 Noumia. Again, the Romans were above all an intensely practical people as "M" was in universal use to express forty, "K" for twenty, and "E" for five, etc., it is far more likely that the letters meant value than that "M" should simply mean "homo," which when interperated was too devoid of meaning for the Roman, however much the Egyptian might have delighted in such things. The whole series of Roman money abounds with value marks, as for instance the denarius mark of the old Republican days. It does seem that to abandon the "M" as a numeral it will be necessary to find *undoubted* first, second, and third bronze coins of the same mint and emperor, struck at the same time. Until I run across such I feel for one that I am justified in clinging to my follis, half and a quarter. etc.

A. W. WESTHOP.

President Wright has suffered a considerable loss to his cabinet by theft. We hope to give full particulars in next issue.

H. E. Buck, Delaware, O., Geo. W. Rice, Detroit, and Ex-President Heaton of Washington, have been late visitors at the home of THE NUMISMATIST.

September opens briskly with auction sales. On the 14th J. Barnet sells 825 lots and on the same day Mr. G. C. Adams offers in New York the Wilson Collection. On the 16th Mr. Low will sell the second portion of the Comstock collection, 682 lots. H. E. Morey about the 25th will hold his usual monthly auction sale. D. L. Ziegler and A. Hepner, and H. S. Williams and J. Schulman of Amsterdam, Holland, in this issue, all call your attention to sales that will interest you.

England has issued a new set of nickel coins for Jamaica. The general design is much the same as the set just displaced. The obverse bears the crowned portrait of King Edward to right with the legend: EDWARD VII., KING AND EMPEROR, 1902. The reverse is unchanged.

American Numismatic Association.

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CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

120, Basil G. Hamilton, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
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 478, L. D. Vail, Box 424, Bushnell, Ill.
 481, R. Sullivan, Ault, Colo.

NEW MEMBERS.

536, Thos. W. Spencer. 537, A. E. Herschleb; 538, W. H. Robinson; 539, Wm. E. Hidden; 540, Wm. Rosso; 541, B. S. Klaus; 542, Frank T. Noble; 543, N. E. Converse; 544, H. T. Haintz.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received prior to October 1st, they will be declared elected:

Christopher Burns, Beachville, Oxford Co., Ontario.
 Arthur B. Coover, Roxabell, Ohio.
 Dr. Manoel Ramos, Pilar de Alagoas, Brazil.
 Dr. G. E. Deamer, The Pines, Featherstone, New Zealand.
 Serg't Walter F. Slusser, Electrician U. S. A. Ft. Casey, Wash.
 J. S. Rogers, Marengo, Ill.

Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.

Henry L. Beach, 314 14th St., S. W. Washington, D. C.

Vouchers: H. E. Dickhaut and Heath.

The Librarian reports the following donation to the Library by Mr. W. F. Dunham of Chicago:

"New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion; with mint values." By J. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. DuBois.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

Monroe, Aug. 25th.



Arthur B. Coover of Roxabel, Ohio, sends us his private card. He is a member of the American Society of Curio Collectors and makes a specialty of copper coins, Confederate and Broken Bank notes. Two hundred of these cards, one hundred each in copper and aluminum, were made for Mr. Coover by The Cranston Novelty Co. of Galt, Ontario.



Mr. C. P. Brown of Colborne, Ontario, sends us the latest numismatic card and we are pleased to show it to our readers. The token is in copper and the size of the cut.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

TO EXCHANGE:—For coins not in my collection. A lot of half dollars, cents, and half-cents. Will give big exchange or pay cash for the following: 1794, 1852, 1882, 1885, (last two proofs). Will exchange 1 and 3 dollar gold pieces or for a good 1799 cent. C. E. BRIGGS, Lisbon, Iowa.

WANTED:—Uncirculated Canadian cents, 1881, 1886, 1890, 1891 (two varieties,) 1892 and 1893. None but the finest bright red pieces wanted. Will pay cash for from 1 to 10 each date. G. F. LANDON, Box 474, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—The following coins for \$3.00 and \$1.00 gold pieces; 1799 or 1804 cents or 1856 eagle cents; Kentucky cent ex. fine, plain edge; U. S. A. Bar cent, ex. fine cracked planchet; Feuchtwanger 3c very good; Mott Token, very fine; Immunis Columbia 1787, very good; Pine Tree shilling, very good to fine and one very good; 1878 20 cent, uncir. to proof. Washington 2c pattern proof; 1792 half-disme, very good, date strong, slight indentation on coin. Address, Post Office Box 897, New Haven, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—Half cents and Copper and Nickel cents, for English coins. Send for lists of former. P. E. JACOBS, 434 Hawthorne St., Yonkers, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—U. S. Silver Dollars of 1795-6-7-8-9-1800-1-2-3, 1836-39-40 to 50-52 to 94, for private issue Gold. GEO. C. ARNOLD, 238 Adelaide Ave. Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—Post Free; Ten ounces of beautiful ore from Colorado Mines, for fifty old U. S. or foreign coins; any kind, but must be in good condition and post paid by sender. JULES OSWALD, Box 62, Pueblo, Colo.

WANRED: Scott's Catalogue of Paper Money. Must be sent on approval and cheap for cash. What have you in duplicate copper coins of the common varieties for sale? Must be very cheap in price and in good condition. ARTHUR B. COOVER, Roxabell, O.

WANTED—Following Canadian Coins as per Breton's. 563 brass; 679; 683, 684, 691, 704, all pure brass; 726 bowsprit above letter A. 867, 879, 888, 891, 899, 958, 1813. 959, 960, 962, 1812, 968, 971 Rev. of 982, 980, 987 brass; 987 silver; 997, 1001, 1002, 1004, 1812. Female head without chignon; 1006 small bust; 1007 large bust. Common varieties of the above numbers not wanted. Dr. COURTEAU, St. Jacques de l'Achigan, Canada.

WANTED—To purchase or exchange, old bank bills; paper money of Mexico, Central America, Ecuador, Bolivia, Russian, Balkan and Eastern countries. Dr. Manoel Ramos, Pilar de Alagoas, Brazil, So. America.

WANTED—Several fine or uncirculated specimens of the \$5 "Georgia Gold" 128 G: 22 carats, with serrated border of "C. Bechtler, at Rutherford, (star)." Also \$5 "North Carolina Gold (star), 20 carats, 150 G." of "C. Bechtler, Assayer, (star)." Also "Carolina Gold, 67 G. 21 carats," of "Bechtler Rutherford, 250." Also the "C. Bechtler, 28 G." "ONE N. Carolina Gold Dollar," with plain border. Any of the Templeton Reid \$2.50, \$5, or \$10 of Georgia Gold. Have a very fine dated "C. Bechtler" \$5 of "August 1. 1834," to exchange for "Bechtlers" not in my collection. Sent rubbings with lowest cash price to W. E. Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—Several varieties of Communion Tokens of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for Tokens of Ontario or Quebec not in my collection, or will sell cheap. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

WANTED—An 1887 2½ gold piece. Will pay a good price for same. M. Marcuson, 639 Soovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Half-dimes, 1794 to 1805. Dimes. 1796 to 1830 and die varieties. Quarter-dollars, 1807, 1819 large date; 1820 large 0, 1823, 1827, 1840 no drapery, 1841, 1842, and 1853 no arrows. Half-dollars, 1796, 1804 over 04, and 1807 bust to left. All these must be uncirculated or extra fine, and the prices reasonable. Address, J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Mail Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Coins, to take place in Delaware, Ohio, Wednesday, September 30, 1903. No commission charged. Purchaser to pay registry fee or express.

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.**Lot No. Date.**

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | 1854. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 2 | 1854. O Mint, circulated but fine, rare. |
| 3 | 1855. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 4 | 1856. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 5 | 1856. S. Mint. Extra good, very rare. |
| 6 | 1857. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 7 | 1859. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 8 | 1861. Extremely fine, brilliant, rare. |
| 9 | 1862. Extremely fine, brilliant, rare. |
| 10 | 1868. Small scratch between dollar and date, otherwise fine. |
| 11 | 1870. Small trace of detached pin on date side, otherwise fine, date fine, rare. |
| 12 | 1874. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 13 | 1878. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 14 | 1879. Extremely fine, brilliant, rare. |
| 15 | 1880. Extremely fine, brilliant, very rare. |
| 16 | 1887. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 17 | 1888. Extremely fine, brilliant. |
| 18 | 1889. Extremely fine, brilliant, rare. |

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.**Lot No. Date.**

- | | |
|----|--|
| 19 | 1795. 2 leaves below eagle's wings, about fine. |
| 20 | 1795. 3 leaves below eagle's wings, about fine. |
| 21 | 1795. Bust type, eagle on clouds, fine. |
| 22 | 1796. About fine. |
| 23 | 1797. 7 stars facing, extra good. |
| 24 | 1797. 6 stars facing, about fine. |
| 25 | 1798. 8 high and near bust knob to nine, about fine. |
| 26 | 1798. 8 a little further from bust knobless 9 fine. |
| 27 | 1799. Over 98, about fine, scarce. [] |
| 28 | 1799. 6 stars facing, fine. |
| 29 | 1799. 5 stars facing, about fine, rare. |
| 30 | 1800. Stars near L in liberty, fine. |
| 31 | 1800. Stars distant from L, fine. |
| 32 | 1801. Fine. |
| 33 | 1802. Over 1, very rare. |
| 34 | 1802. Fine. |
| 35 | 1803. Small 3, about fine. |
| 36 | 1803. Large 3, fine. |
| 37 | 1836. Gobrecht on base, extremely fine, very rare. |
| 38 | 1840. About fine. |
| 39 | 1841. About fine. |
| 40 | 1842. Extra fine. |

- 41 1843. Extra fine.
- 42 1844. Extra fine.
- 43 1845. Extra fine.
- 44 1846. Extra fine.
- 45 1847. Extra fine.
- 46 1848. Extra fine.
- 47 1849. Extra fine.
- 48 1850. Fine.
- 49 1853. About uncirculated. Mint Bloom, very rare.
- 50 1854. About uncirculated, Mint Bloom, very rare.
- 51 1855. About uncirculated, Mint Bloom, very rare.
- 52 1856. About uncirculated, Mint Bloom, very rare.
- 53 1859. About uncirculated, Mint Bloom, very rare.

U. S. HALF (½) DOLLARS, SILVER.

- | Lot No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------|---|
| 54 | 1794. | Very good, very rare. |
| 55 | 1795. | Fine, rare. |
| 56 | 1801. | Extra fine, very rare. |
| 57 | 1802. | Extremely fine, very rare. |
| 58 | 1803. | Small 3, extremely fine. |
| 59 | 1803. | Large 3, about fine. |
| 60 | 1805. | Over 4, extremely fine, rare. |
| 61 | 1805. | Fine. |
| 62 | 1806. | Over 5, fine. |
| 63 | 1806. | Over 9, fine. |
| 64 | 1806. | Round, top 6, fine. |
| 65 | 1806. | Pointed, top 6, fine. |
| 66 | 1806. | Stemless branch. fine. |
| 67 | 1807. | Face to right, extra fine. |
| 68 | 1807. | Face to left, about fine. |
| 69 | 1808. | Over 7, fine. |
| 70 | 1808. | Fine. |
| 71 | 1809. | Fine except 3 small initials in field. |
| 72 | 1810. | Small date, fine. |
| 73 | 1810. | Large date, fine. |
| 74 | 1811. | Large date, fine. |
| 75 | 1811. | Punctuated date, fine. |
| 76 | 1812. | Over 11, fine. |
| 77 | 1812. | Fine. |
| 78 | 1813. | Fine. |
| 79 | 1813. | Restrike between date and bust, fine. |
| 80 | 1813. | I. N. U. on reverse side, extremely fine, rare, Mint Bloom. |
| 81 | 1814. | Over 13, fine. |
| 82 | 1814. | Fine. |
| 83 | 1815. | Extra fine, rare. |
| 84 | 1817. | Over 13, extra fine. |
| 85 | 1817. | Spaced date, 1 81 7, extremely fine, Mint Bloom. |
| 86 | 1817. | Spaced date 181 7, about fine. |
| 87 | 1817. | Fine. |
| 88 | 1836. | Milled edge, extra fine, rare. |
| 89 | 1836. | Milled edge, about fine, rare. |
| 90 | 1852. | Extremely fine, rare, Mint Bloom. |

D. L. ZIEGLER,**Delaware, Ohio.****A. N. A. 358.**

Second Mail Auction Sale of Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. to be distributed September 14, 1903.

Including an 1804 dime, 1841 half cent, original and restrrike, 1852 half cent, also a fine line of Three and One Dollar gold pieces, including many rare dates. Silver and Copper proof pieces, Fractional Currency, etc.
Catalogues sent on application.

J. Barnet,
720 E. 138 St **New York City.**

Gold Dollars for Sale to the Highest Bidders.

The following Gold Dollars are offered to the Highest Bidders. Bids will be received up to September 20th, when they will be distributed.

Address: H. S. WILLIAMS, 154 Bell Ave., Cleveland Ohio.

1849 D Mint, (2) good and fine.	1853 O Mint, (2) fine.
1851 C " (2) "	1856 S " good.
1852 C " "	1850 P " fine.
1853 C " fine.	1859 P " "
1849 O " "	1881 P " "
1851 O " "	1887 P " "
1852 O " "	1888 P " "
	1889 P " "

SOME BARGAINS IN COINS.

Philippine Dollar, 1903. Obv. Liberty, Rev. "United States of America." New issue; brilliant, new.....	\$ 1.35
Philippine ½ dollar, 1903, same as last, brilliant.....	.70
U. S. Cent, 1804, fine.....	15.00
U. S. Cent, 1811, fine, olive.....	3.00
U. S. Cent, 1805, fine, olive.....	2.00
U. S. Cent, 1806, fine.....	3.00
U. S. Cent, 1821, fine.....	2.00
U. S. Cent, 1823, fine.....	2.50
U. S. Cent, 1831, uncirculated, beautiful specimen.....	2.15
Confederate ½ dollar, 1861, Confederate arms, etc., fine.....	7.50

Send your want list. Immense stock. Free lists.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa.

For Sale.

One complete set of Three Dollar Gold Pieces, forty-three in all as follows: Philadelphia Mint, 1854 proof; 1855 uncirculated; 1856 and 1857 proofs; 1858 uncirculated; 1859 to 1866 proofs; 1866 uncirculated; 1867 and 1868 proofs; 1869 uncirculated; 1870 proof; 1871 uncirculated; 1872 to 1889 brilliant proofs and perfect. Branch Mints, 1854 D. extra fine; 1854 O. fine; 1856 S. large, very fine; Same, S. small, uncirculated 1857 S. fine; 1860 S, uncirculated. Four Dollar Gold Pattern piece of 1879, perfect brilliant proof. Mormon Five Dollar Gold, 1850 good, has loop on the edge. Ten Dollars, Gold, 1799, 1800, and 1801, all in fine condition. Five Dollars Gold, 1798, and 1804 fine.

How Much am I Offered for the Lot, or as Follows?

- Lot 1. The set of Three Dollars, forty-three pieces.
- Lot 2. The Three Ten Dollar Gold Pieces.
- Lot 3. The Two Five Dollar Gold Pieces.
- Lot 4. The Mormon Five Dollar Gold Piece.
- Lot 5. Four dollar pattern piece.

The coins will be as represented or no Sale. Send bids to,

A. Hepner,

1801 Wylie Ave.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Collection Prof. Vilhelm Bergsoe

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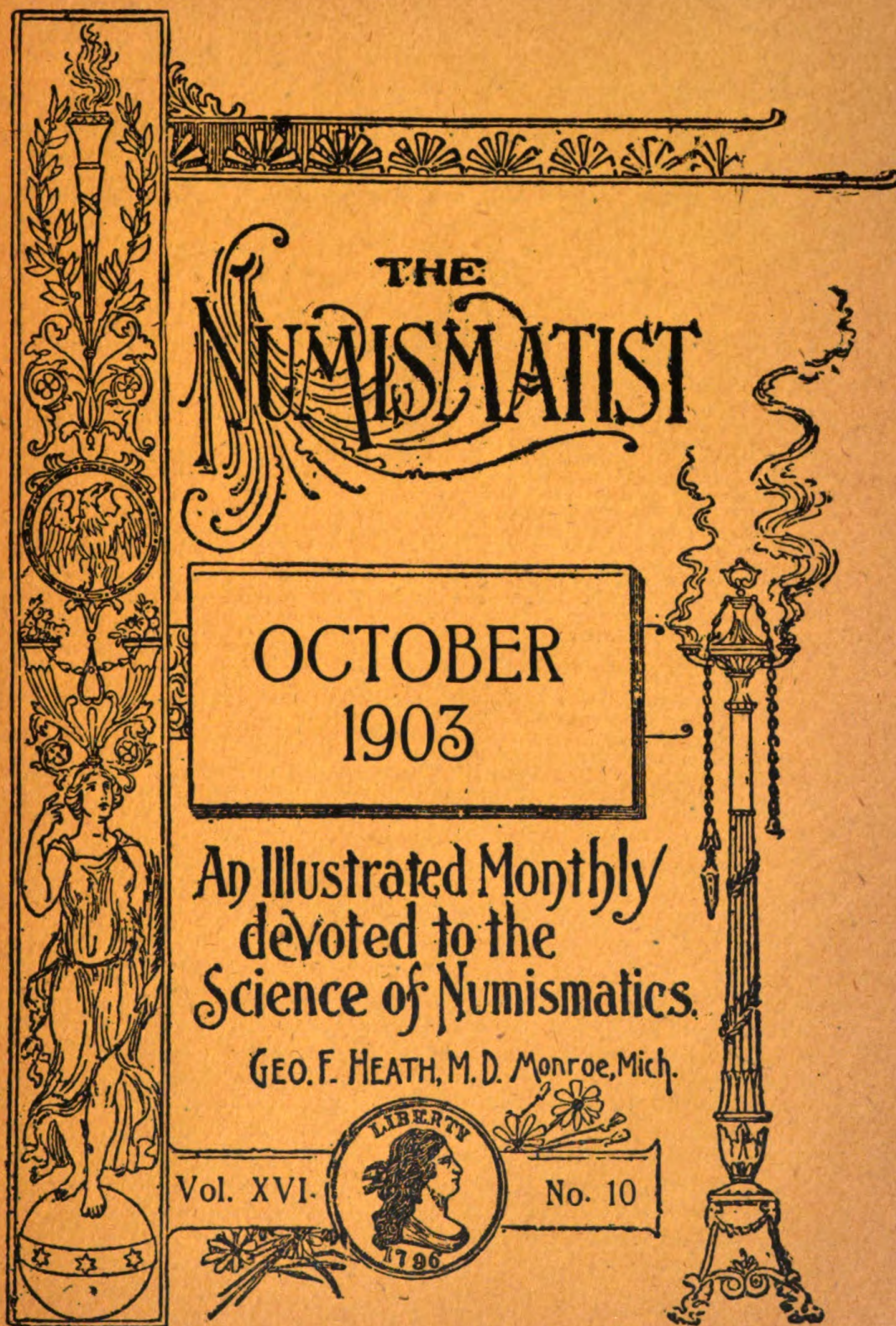
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CONTENTS.

Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (*Illustrated.*)..

A Group of Numismatic Specimens of the Reign of George III.. 293-298

The Coins of The Popes. Farren Zerbe.....299-300

The Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (*Illustrated.*)..... 301-303

The Sung Dynasty of China. Geo. F. Heath. (*Illustrated.*).....304-309

Coins of Bible Places. (*Illustrated.*)..... 309-314

American Numismatic Association..... 314-315

Bright Money..... 315-316

The Wright Robbery..... 316-317

Uncle Sam's Gold Bricks..... 317-318

Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....318

Advertisements..... 318-324

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 1903.

NO 10.

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

XLIX.

A GROUP OF NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS ON THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

Continued from page 266.



Obv. Bust of the King to right. Legend: GEORGIVS III. REX.

Rev. Inscription: "VISITED | LYNDHURST | LYMINGTON | SOUTHAMPTON | WEYMOUTH | &c., | 1789."

Atkins, 38: 25. Conder, 42: 13.

Copper, size 18.

While at Weymouth the King received several letters threatening him with assassination but he did not heed them and often walked on the beach wholly unattended. On the 21st of January, 1790, James Frick a mad man

threw a large stone into the King's carriage. Peter Pindar wrote the following epigram.

Folks say, it was lucky the stone missed the head, when lately at Caesar t'was thrown;
I think, very different from thousands indeed, t'was a lucky escape for the stone.

During an entertainment at Drury Lane a man named James Hatfield fired a horse pistol at the King. The culprit was immediately seized. The King with his hereditary courage commanded the people to be quiet, and advancing to the front of the box with folded arms said with quiet dignity "Now fire if you please." His friends desired him to return home but he replied. "I will stay and see the entertainment out." The loyalty of the audience was raised to the highest enthusiasm and "God save the King" was thrice repeated with the addition of Sheridan's stanza.

"From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow
God save the King.
O'er him thine arms extend
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince and friend,
God save the King.

On the half-penny token of Forster's we have the music of this song.



11

Obv. A crown and date 1795 encircled with the notes of "God Save the King."

Rev. The Prince of Wales crest, within a double circle. Legend:
WM. FORSTER VIOLIN TENOR & VIOLONCELLO MAKER NO. 348 STRAND LONDON.
Copper, size 18

During this period the splendid achievements of the French armies under

Napoleon and his threats to invade England gave rise to considerable alarm.



12

Obv. Bust of King to right. Legend: "GOD SAVE THE KING."

Rev. A tree of liberty bearing three crowns, clasped hands across the base of the trunk. Legend: "BE AS YOU SEEM TO BE."

In exergue. 1796,

Copper, size 18.

Songs were composed and sung in the theatre about the invasion.

The following is an extract:

"All true honest Britons I pray you draw near;
Bear a voice in the chorus to hail the New Year,
Join the mode of the times, and with heart and voice sing
A good old English burden 'tis God save the King."

The reverse of this token has reference to the united loyalty of England, Ireland and Scotland. The legend is a plea for all to unite and repel the French. To be united in feelings as they were in government. The feeling was aroused by songs of which the following is an extract:

At the sign of the George, a national set
(It fell out on a recent occasion.)
A Briton, a Scot and Hiberian were met
To discourse 'bout the threat'n'd invasion.

"Quoth John 'tis reported, that snug little strait,
Which runs, betwixt Calais and Dover,
With a hop, step and jump, that the Consul Elate,
Intends in a trice to skip over.

The Scot and Hiberian replied you are right,
Let him go the whole length of his tether,
When England and Scotland and Ireland unite,
They defy the whole world put together."



The penny token of Gosport gives a cut of the floating raft that Napoleon proposed to construct for invading England.

Obv. The British standard and a drum between four flags which are inscribed "Peace"—"Spain"—"France"—Holland." The tops of the last three broken off. Inscription. **BRITAIN TRIUMPHANT.**

Rev. A large raft. "FRENCH FOLLY IN BUILDING RAFTS." In exergue A. D. 1798.

Atkins 35; 3. Conder, 40; 2.

White metal, size 20

In 1797 the people were seized with a volunteer mania which was encouraged by the King. The naval victories of Howe, Duncan and St. Vincent were events for public thanksgiving and served to bring patriotism and loyalty into fashion.



Obv. Laureated bust of the King to right above the head inscription. "GEORGIUS III REX." Legend: ATTENDED DIVINE SERVICE AT ST. PAULS LONDON DEC., 19 1797.

Rev. Inscription. PROVIDENCE | THIS DAY | ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE MA | NY SIGNAL VICTO | RIES OBTAINED | DURING THE | WAR.

Copper, size 22

Atkins, 80; 109. Conder, 75; 62.



Obv. Laureated bust of the King facing the right. The legend is countersunk into a raised rim. "GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX."

Rev. Britannia seated facing the left, holding a trident in her right hand and supporting the British shield with her left. A sprig of olive shows above the shield. Below is the date "1797." The legend also counter-sunk on a raised rim. "BRITANNIA" above and crossed springs below.

A pattern. Copper, size 24

The victories of the navy excited such unbounded enthusiasm that companies of volunteers were enrolled throughout the whole domain. There was scarcely an able bodied farmer in the country that did not occasionally carry arms and wear a red coat as a member of some volunteer corps. The King gave largely to these organizations and was often present at the drill exercises.



Obv. Laureated bust of the King to right. The letter "G" in the left and "R" in the right field. A circular border formed by twenty-two small circles linked together and each alternate one inscribed with a heart and open hand, surrounds the bust of the King, signifying that King George was completely encircled by the loyal hearts and sturdy hands of his subjects.

Rev. A heavy scroll above forming a half circle. "A | TESTIMONY | OF GRATITUDE | FROM HIS | FELLOW TOWNSMEN | FOR SPIRITED AND | PATRIOTIC SERVICES | 1802." Another scroll curving upwards. In exergue: "MANCHESTER & SALFORD VOLUNTEERS."

A bronze proof. Size 23; 2



Obv. Laureated bust of King to right. Legend: "GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX."

Rev. Britannia seated holding an olive branch in her right hand, supporting the trident and shield with her left. Legend: "BRITANNIARUM." In exergue: "1805."

A pattern, bronze proof, size 20



COINS OF THE POPES.

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FARREN ZERBE,

Leo XIII was the first pope in over six hundred years who did not contribute to the coinage of the world and one of the few pontiffs since Hadrian I, 772-795 whose image or epochs of his reign will not be perpetuated on the metal currency of modern times. The pope's sovereignty over territory claimed papal was recognized by Charlemagne who granted to pope Hadrian I during the last decade of the eighth century the privilege of issuing money, the first papal coins like those of many other money issuing countries of the period, was a series of silver pennies. The issue of Hadrian coins was limited and no considerable number of pieces were struck until the pontificate of Leo III, 793-816 who, in the exchange of privileges and decorations with Charlemagne received and enjoyed all the rights of a ruling monarch within the papal domain.

The coins of Leo III were the first of this series to be generally recognized as money and through the succeeding more than a thousand years papal coins were issued not consecutively but with the rise and fall of the pope's powers of state, until those days in 1870 when king Victor Emanuel wrested from pope Plus IX those powers of state by which he and his predecessors for more than five hundred years had ruled the Papal States. On Aug. 21, 1870 the king took possession of the city of Rome, declared it the capital of Italy, thereby abolishing the temporal power of the pope and from which time the papal mints have been closed.

From 975 during the pontificate of Benedict VII until 1099 during that of Paschal II (1099-1118) though they had the power no coins were issued by the popes except by Leo IX during his supremacy 1049-1054, from Paschal II to Benedict XII (1303-1304) no coinage is recorded, although in 1278 under pope Nicholas III the Papal states were established an independent empire thereby regaining the power of state lost during the reign of Paschal II. Coinage was re-established by Clement V 1305-1314, during the interum patrimonial coins were issued by the popes.

From Clement V to Sextus IV 1471-1484 many of the coins bear three quarter length portraits, in this later year the profile bust first appears which continues with few exceptions to the end of the series. The early coins were mostly of silver. Gold was first coined under John XXII, 1316-1334, since

which period a series of denominations requisite for the demands of the day have been almost regularly issued in copper, bronze, silver and gold.

The papal coinage of the last five centuries is remarkable for its fine execution when compared with that of other countries of the same period, those of Alexander VI, Julius II, Leo X and Pius IX being particularly noteworthy. Many beautiful pieces were coined during these pontificates and they are among the most artistic numismatic specimens to be found in the collections and museums of the world.

From Clement VIII 1593-1605 to the last issue in 1870 no other division of the world produced as many types and varieties of coins, each pontificate, though some were but for a few days, is represented and "sede vacante" coins were issued during the days of papal vacancies between almost every pontiff. To the numismatist the series is a decidedly interesting one, on account of their brief period of issue many of the types are decidedly rare and many others are high priced because they exemplify the finest products of the coining art. While papal coins of the last hundred years of their issue are yet obtainable at a small premium the day is not far distant when all will be scarce; they have ceased to be current, are out of circulation and before long all will have found their way to the melting pot or to the numismatic stocks and cabinets of the world.

This coinage is classed with that of the independent coinage of modern Rome, it circulated freely not only within the papal domain but in the countries surrounding, a number of the Papal States had their individual mints and coins thereby contributing numerous varieties. During the last four centuries the scudo was the unit of value. It is comparable with the dollar of the United States but its weight, fineness and bullion value were always above that of similar coins of other countries. The late coins bear portraits of the popes while many of the early ones are impressed with pictures of the Virgin Mary and patron saints too numerous to record. On the reverse side most all have the personal arms of the pontifical sovereign, surmounted by crossed keys above the tiara, or popes tripple crown.

The coin collection of the Vatican is a very large one and one of more than ordinary interest on account of the average very fine condition of its specimens many of which are extreme rarities. The papal series is practically complete and in this respect the collection is unique.

Leo XIII was a patron of numismatics and during his pontificate augmented the vatican collection, a few years ago he succeeded in obtaining a very fine collection typical of Rome, Italy and the papacy, against his royal rival the king of Italy.

Papal coins were first recognized as money during the pontificate of Leo III and for more than a thousand years they occupied a place in the currency of the world, but the tenth successor to the name of Leo, (from the first "money" pope) could not at any time during his pontificate exercise the privilege first given by Charlonagne in 794, and in the belief that church and state are forever divided that privilege was buried and the series of papal coins closed with the last issue of Pope Pius IX dated 1870.

THE TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. FREY.

In the eighteenth century several European coin dealers issued tokens bearing their name and address and distributed the same among coin collectors. This practice was copied by numismatists at a later period, and they had various medals and tokens struck for the purpose of exchanging these pieces among themselves. Many of these metallic cards were issued in very limited numbers; some have been but briefly described and several are practically unique and have never been recorded.

It is my intention in this and in the papers which follow it, to describe these pieces, and to include such new historical material as I have secured concerning them. All collectors possessing information concerning lost or forgotten dies, or having any other knowledge pertaining to this subject, are requested to communicate with me. In order to make the descriptions as complete and accurate as possible.



I. EDWARD COGAN.

Mr. Edward Cogan has been not inappropriately named "The Father of the Coin Trade in America." He was born on January 5th 1803, at Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex, a little village near London, and on the borders of Epping Forest.

His father was the Rev. Eliezer Cogan, of Northamptonshire, and his grandfather was a medical practitioner in Rothwell, of that County. Mr. Cogan was educated at his father's school in Walthamstow; he married Miss Louise Webb, at Hoxton, near London, and became the father of eight children.

On coming to this country Mr. Cogan first became engaged in the coin business in Philadelphia, at 48 north 10th street in 1855. In March 1867 he removed to 101 William street New York city, and three month's later to 71 William street. He died in Brooklyn, April 7th, 1884.

Mr. Cogan was among the first to hold auction sales of coins in America. His first sale on coming to New York was the F. S. Edwards collection, and the last, which occurred on his retirement from business, was the Theodore W. Riley collection, sold December 2d and 3rd, 1878. His long list of catalogues of coin sales, extending over many years, were noted for their accurate descriptions.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society elected him as an honorary member, and in 1871 he published a pamphlet entitled, "Table of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, not issued by the United States Mint." He also issued a list of American Store Cards, with spaces for making notes as to rarity, condition, etc., which is now a scarce pamphlet.

His son, Mr. Richard Cogan, has kindly furnished the portrait accompanying this article, which has never before been printed.

In 1859 and 1860 Mr. Cogan issued the numismatic tokens here illustrated, and by adopting varying metals, and muling the obverses and reverses he was enabled to make quite a number of varieties.



Unfortunately no record has been preserved of the number of pieces coined, those in copper, however, are comparatively common.

Mr. Cogan also struck the card for the Mount Holly Paper Company, but as it is not of a numismatic character it does not need a description at this place. Dr. Wright refers to it in two metals, copper and brass (No. 732); it also occurs in white metal and nickel.

Ex-Secretary Tatman of Worcester, Mass., and Howland Wood of of Brookline, Mass., have lately returned from their European outing.

France has a new coin made of nickel and called a nickel like the American piece, and of the same value—25 centimes or 5 cents. It was designed by Augustus Patey. On one side its value is marked, the date 1903, and the inscription, "Liberte, Equality. Fraternity." On the other is a woman's head wreathed in laurel, representing the French republic.

No more cents are to be made by the United States mint at Philadelphia for at least a year unless a special order is issued from the United States treasury at Washington. This is the latest instruction from Washington due to the enormous production in the last five years—3,000,000.393 pennies having been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coins the one cent pieces, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, 89,600,000 cents were coined.

A treasure box full of silver and gold weighing nearly 200 pounds was unearthed lately at Audjerne in France. It was found under a slab in an old manor owned by Dr. Pitou, a retired naval surgeon. There are coins belonging to every period of the reign of Louis XI. and of Louis XIII. Among the coins there are 900 ecus, worth six francs each; 1800 half ecus, worth three francs each; several bars of bullion in silver, the whole estimated at about \$10,000. The treasure, according to French law, will be divided between the proprietor and the workmen who discovered it.

The British⁶ Numismatic Society, is the name of the new Numismatic Society just organizing in England with a strong following. Its object as set forth, is the encouragement of the historical study of the coins, medals and tokens of the English speaking race throughout the globe, from the time of the ancient Briton and Anglo-Saxon, down to the present time. The publication of the society will be issued annually under the title of The British Numismatic Journal. The annual subscription, beginning with the first of January 1904, will be a guinea. It is proposed that no entrance fee shall be charged at first.

THE SUNG DYNASTY OF CHINA.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH.

The founder of this dynasty, Chow Kwang Yn, was born at Yeauton, the site of the present city of Pekin. His family had provided governors of this place for several generations and Chow had seen much successful military service, so that when the empire came to be without a master, none were found more worthy than this successful general, and he was chosen emperor, taking the name of Taitso. He began his reign by issuing a general amnesty to all offenders against the authorities in the past and said, "his house should resemble his heart, which was open to all his subjects," and at the same time ordering the gates and doors of his palace to be ever open, that the humblest of his people might have easy access to him at all times. His first attention was towards the improvement of the efficiency of his armies and then he turned his attention to his rivals to the throne. The Prince of Han, his cousin, Li Chougsin; the viceroy of Honan; the fortress of Taiyuen and the governor of Kiangnan, each successively felt the might of his military power and were vanquished and their provinces became integral portions of the empire.

Taitso while campaigning against his old enemy, the Prince of Han at Taiyuan, died in camp in the midst of his soldiers and his brother, Taitsong, ruled as his successor.

Taitsong ascended the throne in 976 and three years later continued the war against the Prince of Han began by his brother. He was successful and Taiyuen capitulated. His efforts later against the Khitans in the same province of Leaoutung was disastrous, his army being defeated in several battles with severe loss. Taitsong reigned twenty-three years and in spite of his later reverses, the empire was stronger and securer by his reign.

His son, Chintsong, succeeded him in 995 and made a peace with the Leaous by paying them an indemnity. Eighteen years of peace followed. Chintsong proved a weak ruler. He was superstitious and the last years of his reign were guided mainly by fortune tellers and sooth sayers. In 1022 when he died the empire contained a population of over one hundred million.

Jintsong, his sixth son, succeeded him. At this time he was a youth of thirteen. His mother, a woman of good sense and capacity, acted as dowager empress. She early took active measures against the magicians and spiritualists that had so dominated her husband as to acquire many of the administrative offices of the empire. In 1032 she died and Jintsong assumed direct management of the affairs of state. His wars were unfortunate and to extricate he was compelled to pay heavy tribute to Chao Yuen of the Principality of Tangut and to the Khitans of Leaoutung. Education and literature

flourished under his reign and a school or academy was built in every town. Examinations were regularly held and prizes given as rewards for special educational work.

Yngtsong, a nephew, succeeded him and reigned four years or up to 1068. Of him we have but little information. His son, Chintsong the Second, became emperor in 1068. His reign of eighteen years was peaceful as he preferred the payment of indemnities to his enemies rather than to resort to warfare though he lost several cities to the Tartars as the price of peace.

His son Chetsong was only ten years of age when he came to the throne, and the governing power was left in the hands of his mother, a very capable woman, until her death a few years later. Chetsong early divorced his principal wife without reason, giving as an excuse that his predecessors had done the same. In 1101 he died from grief over the loss of his favorite son, and having omitted the precaution of selecting his successor, as "he did not expect to die so soon," the authorities unanimously selected his brother Hoeitsong to rule in his place.

Hoeitsong, like Chintsong the First, was a superstitious ruler and placed implicit faith in the sooth sayers and fortune tellers. He also cherished the delusion that he was a great warrior; and though he had no army worthy the name and his subjects averse to war, he aspired to conquer the old enemies of the empire, the Khitans of Leaoutung to whom his predecessors had so long preferred to pay tribute rather than have war. In the meantime a new power had appeared in the north called the Chorchu Tartars. For a hundred years, or from 1000 to 1100, they had been the allies of the Khitans, but becoming powerful and dissatisfied they turned their arms against their erstwhile allies and under their chief, Akouta, they were successful against the Khitans, and the Kin (Gold) dynasty was established by these victorious Tartars in 1115. When Hoeitsong heard of these victories he made haste to join his forces with the Kins against the Khitans, he to attack from the south and Akouta from the north. The Chinese were defeated ingloriously, but the Tartars or Kins were successful, and the Khitan dynasty of over two hundred years came to an end. Hoeitsong did not receive any share of this spoil as the conquered territory was retained by the Kins, and now a more powerful neighbor than ever joined China on the north. The late campaign had shown to the Kins the weakness of the Sung and now they demanded of them a surrender of all the territory north of the Hoang-Ho and prepared to take by force when the Chinese refused the demand.

The Sung were swept south of the river in question without any particular resistance. Hoeitsong quit his capital at Kaifong and sought shelter at Nanking, where he abdicated in favor of his son Kintsong. Tribute of such an enormous amount was demanded and granted, but the Kins realizing that the Sung would be unable to raise it, seized both Hoeitsong and Kintsong and other members of the royal family that they could reach and carried them to Tartary where most of them died as prisoners of the Kins.

Prince Kang Wang, a son of Hoeltsong, established the remaining power and devoted his attention to the reorganization of his army and the building up of his military resources. He took the name of Kaotsong on becoming emperor in 1127 and removed his capital to Nankin. Warfare with the Kins continued with varied success and defeat, and with the fate of the empire still in doubt, he in 1163 after a reign of thirty-six years, abdicated the throne in favor of his adopted heir, Hiaotsong, who ruled in peace with the Kins and neighboring nations for twenty-seven years.

Hiaotsong was followed by his son, Kwangtsong. His empress, Lichi, took the entire responsibility in royal affairs and in five years he resigned the empty title which had never been a pleasure or satisfaction to him, to his son Ningtsong. This occurred in 1185,

While the Sung and Kins had been fighting for supremacy in China, a northern power that was destined to engulf them both had been growing in strength and military power. This was the Mongols. Genghis Khan was born in 1162 and was the greatest warrior of his age. Uniting the Mongol tribes by the powers of diplomacy and arms, he turned his attention in 1207 to the nations south of him. The Hia nation was conquered and absorbed, and the Kin empire was the next in his pathway to the south. In 1211 the Mongol armies with the great Khan at its head passed the Great Wall. Success followed him, and at his death in 1227 on the banks of the Shansi, his armies were beyond the Hoang Ho. His son Ogotai succeeded to the command and the war was continued. At the time when the Kins were in their last desperate struggle their old enemies, the Sung, added to their discomfiture by attacking them on the south. The end came in 1234, and the Kin or Golden dynasty which had ruled in north China for one hundred and eighteen years under nine emperors was no more.

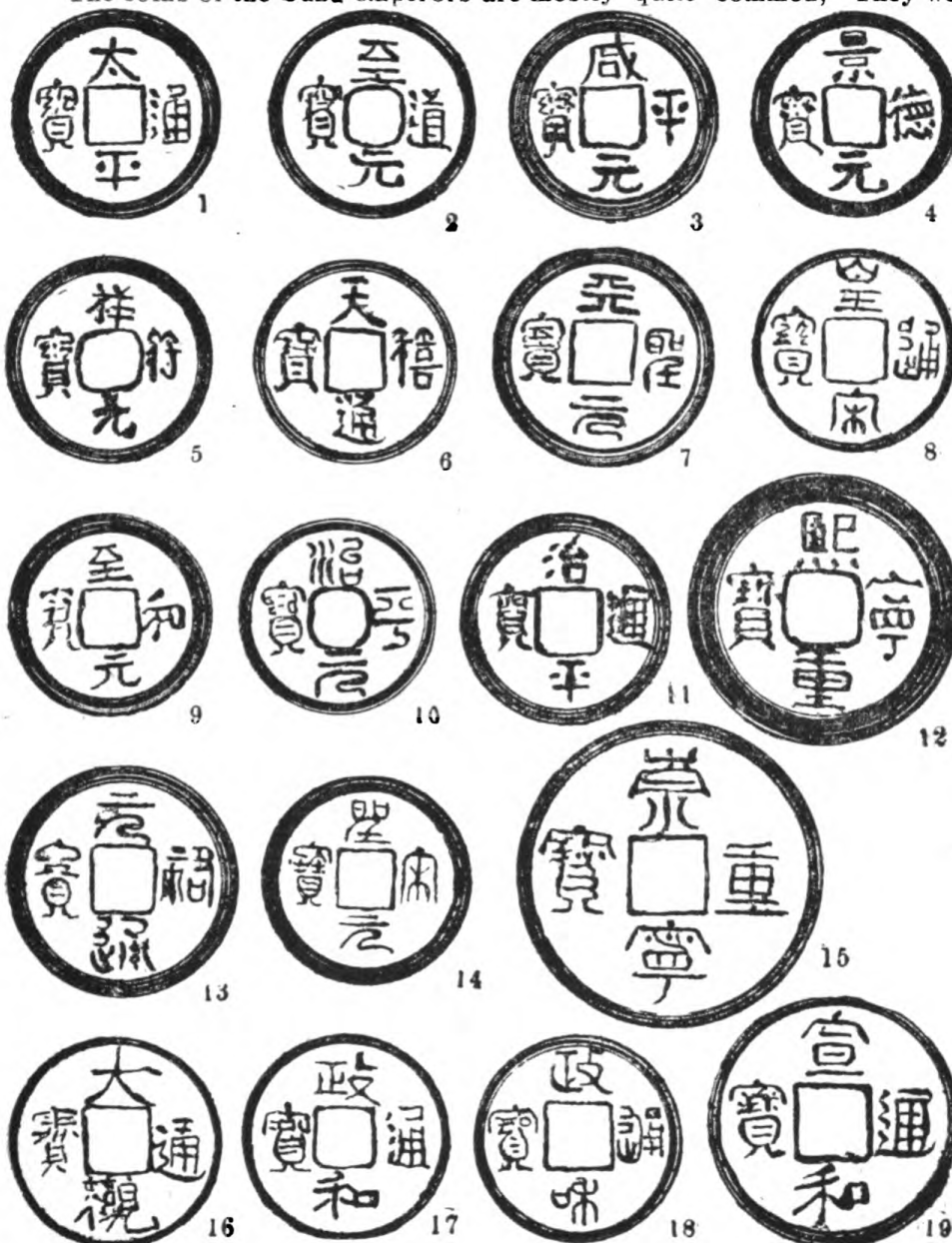
Litsong, a cousin of Ningtsong, succeeded to the throne in 1225 and in the division of the spoils of the Kins he received the personal effects of Ninkiassu, the last Kin emperor, which he offered up in the temple of his ancestors, but when he asked the Mongols to vacate his territory of Honan that the Mongol forces had overran and garrisoned in the Kin conquest, he was greatly surprised at a refusal. Litsong sent his best armies to enforce his demand. In the meanwhile the Mongol ruler had issued a decree that the Sung like the Kins should be destroyed and a half million men were at once placed in the field against them. At this time the Mongol empire extended from the Dneiper in Europe to the Pacific on the east, and was no doubt larger in extent and population than any other power ancient or modern the world has ever seen. Deaths of rulers and internal dissensions in this vast empire delayed the Sung conquest until 1251, when the work was entrusted to Kublai, the brother of the Mongol emperor. The Sung made a desperate resistance, and it was not until after twenty years that the Sung were finally conquered. Litsong died in 1265 and had been succeeded by his nephew Toutsong, who reigned up to 1275, when he was followed by Kontsong, his young son, who

within a year was taken prisoner and sent to Peking.

Kublai separating himself from the Mongol dynasty, now entered upon a dynasty of his own in China which he called Yuen (original,) and under the name Chitsou, at Cambulac the site of the present Peking, was proclaimed the emperor of China.

COINAGE.

The coins of the Sung emperors are mostly quite common, They were



in most instances issued in enormous quantities, as for instance, it is recorded that during the reign of Chintsong, in one year 1,830,000 strings of 1000 pieces to the string, were issued. Coins were issued in bronze and iron. The square hole in the centre is the rule though some are found with the holes circular. The values usually range from 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cash though Ningtsong issued coins of 50 cash and Litsong of 100 cash. The reverses are usually plain, but on the earlier emperors of this dynasty, dots and nail marks are often found, and later characters representing mints and dates, etc., were used, thus in some instances the exact mint and date of issue may be accurately determined. Chinese seal characters are often found on the coins of the Sung. No attempt has been made in this article at a catalogue of the coins; this, however, may be found in THE NUMISMATIST for 1896 and 1897.

KEY TO COINS HERE ILLUSTRATED.

TAITSONG, 976-998.

- 1 Coin period 976-984. Tai ping tung pao.
- 2 " " 995-998. Tchi tao yuen pao.

CHINTSONG, 998-1023.

- 3 " " 998-1004. Hien ping yuen pao.
- 4 " " 1004-1008. Ching te yuen pao.
- 5 " " 1008-1017. Hsiang fu yuen pao.
- 6 " " 1017-1022. Tien hsi tung pao.

JINTSONG, 1023-64.

- 7 " " 1023-1032. Tien sher yuen pao.
- 8 " " 1038-1040. Huang sung tung pao.
- 9 " " 1054-1056. Tchi ping yuen pao.

YINGTSONG, 1064-68.

- 10 " " 1064-1068. Tche ping yuen pao.
- 11 " " " " " " tung pao.

SHENTSONG, 1068-1086.

- 12 " " 1068-1078. Hsi ning tung pao.

CHETSONG, 1086-1101.

- 13 " " 1086-1094. Yuen yu tung pao.

HOEITSONG, 1101-26.

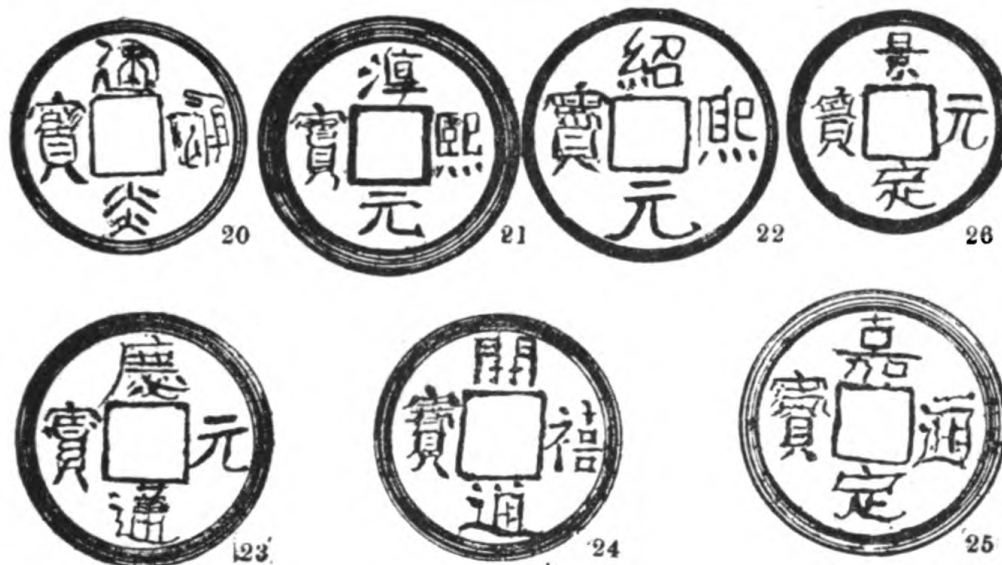
- 14 " " 1101-1102. Shen sung yuen pao.
- 15 " " 1102-1107. Tsung ning chung pao.
- 16 " " 1107-1111. Ta kwan tung pao.
- 17 " " 1111-1118. Tcheng ho tung pao.
- 18 " " " " " " " "
- 19 " " 1119-1126. Hsiuen ho tung pao.

KAOTSONG, 1127-63.

- 20 " " 1127-1131. Kien yen tung pao.

HIAOTSONG, 1163-90.

- 21 " " 1174-1190. Shen hsi yuen pao.



KWANGTSONG, 1190-95.

22 Coin period 1190-1195. Chao hsi yuen pao.

NINGTSONG, 1195-1225.

23 " " 1195-1201. King yuen tung pao.

24 " " 1206-1208. Tai hsi tung pao.

25 " " 1208-1225. Kai ting tung pao.

LITSONG, 1225-65.

26 " " 1260-1265. King ting yuen pao.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

DAMASCUS.

This, the most ancient and venerable of cities known to history, is situated on both sides of the Barada river near the base of the Anti-Lebanons in

Syria, sixty miles east of Sidon and about one hundred and fifty miles north east of Jerusalem. Josephus states that it was founded by Uz, the son of Aram and grandson of Shem, and from this date the vicissitudes of time have preserved it as a continuing city to our day. It is often mentioned in Scripture, the first in Genesis, XIV. 15, and in the same book, XV. 2 mention is made that it was the birth place of Eliezer, the steward of Abraham. David placed a garrison here (I Kings, XI. 23 2 Samuel. VIII. 6.) Naaman the leper whom Elisha healed was of Damascus. Amos and Isaiah both speak of the city, and Jeremiah in B. C. 600 writes, "Damascus is waxed feeble, and turneth herself to flee, and fear hath siezed on her." (XLIX 24). Originally the city seems to have been a part of the kingdom of Zobah, (2 Samuel, VIII. 5, 6, etc). Later, or during the time of David and Solomon, it was independent and the capital of Syria. In B. C. 740 it was taken by Tiglath-Pileser, who killed its king Rezin, and the country became subject to Assyria until that nation was overthrown. The Persians, Greeks, and Romans successively ruled the city until in A. D. 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks.

In the early days of the Christian church it was the seat of a Patriarch and the church of Saint John the Baptist still exists though used as a Turkish mosque. The head of St. John is still said to be preserved in this church. The house of Ananias (Acts IX. 17, and the place where he restored sight to Paul, and where Paul was let down in a basket, (Acts IX. 25), and the street called "Strait" (Acts IX. 11), in which Paul lodged at the house of Judas, are all shown at the present day.

Damascus is situated in a region of great fertility and its climate is delightful. The Turks and Arabs believe this to have been the site of the original Paradise, and it is related that Mahomet, coming in sight of the city and beholding its great richness and beauty, forbore to enter lest he be tempted to forego the heavenly paradise to which he aspired for the paradise he saw before him. The city has always enjoyed peculiar distinction in regards to its fabrics, which are as early mentioned as B. C. 800 (Amos III. 12). Its damask silk and the Damascus blade are matters of history. The Damascene plum and Damask rose were originated in its gardens. The modern name of the city is Esh-Shaum and it contains a population of 198,000 souls. The earliest coins of Damascus were probably tetradrachms, struck here during the reign of Alexander.



Aretas was a name common to the kings of Arabia, and the above bronze is among the earlier struck in this city. The obverse presents us a portrait of the king to right, and the reverse shows a turreted goddess, holding out her right hand and in her left is a cornucopia. Beneath her feet is the personification of a river so common on the coins of old Syria. The inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ translated; King Aretas, Lover of the Greeks. The date, which is AP or 130 of the Seleucidae, bring us to the Aretas mentioned in 2 Macc. V. 8, who lived B. C. 170. The king by the same name who was governor of Damascus and mentioned as so nearly seizing Paul, (2 Cor XI. 32. Acts IX. 25) was probably the last of the name.

Under the Seleucidae, bronze coins were issued here between the years 85-52 B. C.

Damascus did not come under the dominion of Rome until annexed by Pompey, and beginning with Augustus we have a series of bronze coins extending down to Gallienus and Salonina. Greek inscriptions are found on its coins from Hadrian to Alexander Severus, and bilingual (Greek and Latin) from Elagabalus to Gallienus.



Obv. The head of Julia Aquila Severa, the wife of Elagabalus, to right.
Rev. Silenus within a temple. A grotto beneath in which reclines Tyche. In her right hand she holds corn ears and in her left a cornucopia. A stream of water flows by her side. Legend beneath; ΠΗΓΑΙ, (fountains.) On one side is a star or sun and to the right a moon. A small altar stands at the base of the grotto.

Silenus, the companion of Bacchus, was an object of special worship by the people of Damascus, and the superstitious Syrian referred all mysteries to the deities, Sol and Luna. The stream is a personification of the river Barada, to which the city owed its great fertility, and the cornucopia typifies the abundance that resulted from its irrigating waters.



The first of the above illustrations shows the reverse of a coin similar to the one just described, and the reverse of another interesting bronze. Tyche is reclining on a rock. Before her stands Silenus and above Pegasus flying. In the lower half of the coin stand five women with turreted heads who are in the act of sacrificing before an altar. Legend, (translated) Damascus, a Colony and Metropolis.

The rock on which the goddess is seated typifies the spur of the Anti-Lebanons on which the city is located. Pegasus was the cities sign or token. The five females represent the five principal cities of Syria of which Damascus was the greater. This coin was dedicated to Octacilia by the citizens of the city in compliment to her husband, Philip.

CYRENE.

Cyrene, in Lybia of Africa, was founded by a Grecian colony in B. C. 631. The city was situated about 500 miles west of Alexandria, and 10 miles from the Mediterranean coast, on an elevated table land of great beauty and fertility. It was the capital of Cyrenaica. Apollonia, Ptolemais, Arsinoe, and Bernice with Cyrene were the principal cities of the district then known as Pentapolis. Under the Greeks the cities and district rose to great prominence, wealth, and splendor. Eratosthenes, the great mathematician, and Callimachus, the great poet, were born in Cyrene.

After the death of Alexander the Great, his kingdom was divided up among his generals, this portion falling to Ptolemy I Soter in B. C. 323, who was a grandson of Philip the King. Daniel refers to him (XI. 5), as the "King of the South." He it was who treacherously captured Jerusalem on a Sabbath and took so many of the Jews with him to his own dominions where they enjoyed full privileges of citizenship and prospered and spread out in the surrounding country, many of them going to Cyrene. It is related that the Cyrenian Jews had a synagogue in Jerusalem during the time of Christ's ministry, (Acts VI. 9), and in the same book (II. 10) we read of the Jews from Lybia about Cyrene, going up to Jerusalem to the Feast of the Pentecost. Simon, whom the Jews compelled to bear the cross, was a Cyrenian. (Matt. XXVII. 32; Luke XXIII. 26). Lucius and Mark were bishops of the church here and Matthew (XIII. 1) states that Lucius of Cyrene was with Paul and Barnabas.

The earliest money of Cyrene were archaic electrum and silver coins of the Euboic standard. They were struck from the first year of colonization B. C. 631 down to 530. The obverses were usually of some floral pattern in which the silphium plant or flowers predominated. The reverses contained oblong or square punch marks or incuse squares.

The silphium was a beautiful plant that grew abundantly in these regions, the plant possessing medicinal virtues and the flower great fragrance from which perfumes were extracted. The plant and flower was early adopted as a coin type by the colony which continued on its coins down into

Roman times. The plant is long since extinct.

The period B. C. 530-480 exhibited an advance in the coinage, inasmuch as the incuse reverses present us with types and emblems, viz: Eagles head with serpent in beak, gazelle, plant of the silphium or its fruit, dolphin, Heracles head of Zeus Ammon, floral star, etc., etc. These were issued both under the Euboic and Phoenician standards.



The above cuts are from a drachm and tetradrachm of the period, B. C. 480-431. The obverse presents the head of Zeus Ammon to right, and the reverse the silphium plant and flower. Legend, KYPA. (Abbreviation of Cyrene.)



Abv. Quadriga driven by victory to right. KYP.

Rev. Zeus Ammon standing sacrificing before an altar. Magistrates name in Greek.

This is a gold stater of the period, 431-321.

The second reverse is from a bronze coin of the period, B. C. 321-308. A palm tree with fruit. Legend. KYPA. The obverse of this piece bears the head of Zeus Ammon.



Obv. The head of Zeus Ammon to right.

Rev. Silphium plant in flower. Legend: KOINON. This is a didrachm of the period 247-222 B. C.

The last illustration is from the reverse of a bronze coin of the period B. C. 321-308. A lyre surmounted by a star. The obverse bears the head of Apollo.

From B. C. 222 down to B. C. 96 Cyrene used the Ptolemaic types of regal coins. Under Rome, from B. C. 96, coins were issued here bearing the names of the Roman governors. This continued down to the Emperor Titus, and it is extremely doubtful if any coins were ever issued here after this period.

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345, Christopher Burns; 546, Arthur B. Coover; 547, Dr. Manoel Rames; 548, Dr. C. E. Deamer; 549, Walter F. Slusser; 550, Henry L. Beach; 551, J. S. Rogers.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are received prior to November 1st, they will be declared elected:

Miss E. R. Beattie, 304 Gloucester St. Ottawa, Ontario.

Vouchers: L. H. Low and Dr. Heath.

- Is. G. Pitman, 313 Broughton St. W. Savannah, Ga.
Vouchers: W. H. Taylor and Dr. Heath.
- N. Macfarlane, 214 Craig St. Montreal, Canada.
Vouchers: J. P. McNamara and the Secretary.
- Arthur Benfield, Peabody, Mass.
Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.
- John R. L. Watt, 618 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Vouchers:—G. F. Landon and Jas. McDiarmid.
- W. J. Gardiner, Millbrook, Ontario.
Vouchers: G. M. Beynon and the Secretary.
- Monroe, Sept. 26th. Geo. F. Heath, Sec'y.

Bright Money.

"Everybody likes bright money said the cashier in an uptown restaurant to a friend and customer, who, picking up a handsome new quarter from the change the cashier had just given him, had said: "My that's a bright one."

"It's pretty to look at," the cashier went on, as the customer lighted a cigar, and plenty of people would save it for a time anyway. They single out all the bright coins they get and put them away till they get busted, and then away they go.

"I know men—I guess we all do, for that matter—who give all the bright money they get to their wives; when they get a bright dime or quarter or half they don't pass it out, but carry it home, and their wives treasure it up until some little household emergency arises. a milk bill comes in at an unexpected time, or something of that sort and sweeps away the collection. Hm-m! I guess the man who gives all the bright money he gets to his wife doesn't loose much by it.

"But we all like bright money, old and young; are the children not all mightily pleased to get a bright cent? And, speaking of bright cents, makes me think of a collector I know who never gives out any other kind in change. Every month before he starts on his rounds of collecting he gets ten dollars worth of new cents from the bank, and when he has occasion to make change with pennies in it he gives out these bright ones; the dull ones he takes in he keeps in his pocket.

"Business men sometimes give out in change bright silver only as an advertisement. I used to know a storekeeper up Third avenue who did this. No matter how much or how little you bought there whatever silver change you had coming you got in bright silver.

"People who don't know about this and who on their first purchase there, which might be, say, 15 cents, got in change a bright dime, a bright

quarter and a bright half, thought as they looked admiringly at these three handsome coins that it was funny they should have happened to get all three bright, like that. But of course if they kept on going there they at once discovered that there they got nothing but bright silver in change. The storekeeper simply kept himself provided always with a sufficient supply, and passed out that only.

"There used to be, as you will yourself remember, a man down Broadway who gave out, when he had occasion to give out bills in change, new bills only. He carried these new bills of the several denominations in as many pockets; the ones in one pocket, the twos in another, and so on; and if you gave him a larger bill, he would without an instant's hesitation and apparently without looking at the bills he gave you, hand out from one pocket or another the right change in those handsome new bills.

"That sort of paper money is what we call and rather fondly, too, crisp new money. But while we certainly do like those crisp new bills—and of course there's a good deal more in them than there is bright silver—I am inclined to think the bright money, the bright coin, appeals to our fancy more than crisp bills do.

"It is upon money in its metallic form, the actual coin, that we look as the embodiment of money, to begin with, and there is something about a coin with the silky lustre of newness on it that pleases us greatly. This brightness attracts us even in copper, as well as in silver; how much more does it appeal to us in shining gold?—N. Y. Sun.

The Wright Robbery.

On the night of July 30th, two Syracuse youths by names of Harry Wildwood and Clarence Geagen, possessed with the spirit of devilry entered the residence of Dr. Wright and burglarized his coin cabinet or some 2000 of his 20,000 coins contained therein, the estimated value of those taken being about a thousand dollars. The loss, however, is not to be measured in dollars and cents for it represents the painstaking study, time and labor of eighteen years of collecting along these lines. The thieves took all they could conveniently carry showing a partiality in selecting the brightest and best, and the brass which they evidently mistook for gold, was their special delight.

After leaving the house they jumped a train for the east, and at Albany tried to sell the coins, but every one seemed suspicious of the coins, and after disposing some of them at ridiculous low price they became frightened and determined to rid themselves of the balance the best way they could. Some were dropped from a ferry boat into the Hudson river and others into a mill pond and creek at Rennselaer.

Dr. Wright not being at home was not fully aware of his loss until Aug.

4th when he put the case in the hands of Detective Dorner. Wildwood was soon apprehended and confessed the theft in connection with one Clarence Geagan, and an effort was at once made towards the recovery of the coins. Taking young Wildwood with him, the detective proceeded to Albany. 135 pieces of the value of about \$350 were recovered at a pawnbrokers in Albany where they had been sold for ten cents. Some over a hundred more were found among the boys at Greenbush who had fished them from the bottom of the creek. In all some 300 were recovered, and the balance which Dr. Wright estimates to be worth \$500, in all probability never will be found.

The coins taken comprise the bulk of Dr. Wright's Colonial pieces nearly one hundred in number, 100 Political Tokens; Lovett's Presidential series, Sages Historical set; Central and South American and British Colonial coins; English, Isle of Man, Scottish, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, French Patterns, German cities and state, over 100 old Holland jettons, about 100 Masonic medals, Papal medals, and a series of medals of the French Kings.

Geagan was arrested in Cincinnati on Sept. 8th and brought to Syracuse where he was placed under bonds. The charges against the thieves were, burglary in the third degree in breaking into the residence of Dr. Wright at 1609 West Genessee St. and taking a quantity of rare coins, and they bid fair to learn a lesson they will not soon have an opportunity to forget.

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD BRICKS.

Sold by Weight to Purchasers at the Assay Office.

Beneath stout bars guarding a wide, arched window in the United States Assay Office, in Wall Streets, thousands of dollars' worth of little gold bricks, the honest and true kind, pass every day from Uncle Sam's coffers to the hands of jewelers and bankers. And all that Uncle Sam charges for the exchange is 5 cents on \$100 for the small ones.

For the week ending July 28 the gold bars (they did not call them bricks in the assay office) exchanged for gold coin amounted to \$190,780.17. This is a small figure compared with what the office has done on a busy day. Once, six or seven years ago, when a large quantity of gold was to be shipped to Europe, the assay office exchanged \$8,000,000 into bars.

The bars Uncle Sam dispenses are of two general sizes, the \$5,000 size, for bankers, and the \$150 size for jewelers, the small size being about an inch and a quarter long, three-quarters wide and perhaps half an inch or less in thickness. Very often they run up to \$200 or even more in value. Their size adapts them to the size of the jewelers crucible. As for the banker, he does not melt his gold; he contents himself with shipping it back and forth across the ocean. A remarkable feature of this exchange of legal tender for gold

bars is that one cannot always get just the amount he wishes. If a jeweler or a banker wishes \$10,000 in gold bullion Uncle Sam gives him as near that amount as he possibly can. It may be \$9,970.50 or \$10,060.30, because the bars vary in size and weight, and practically all of them have odd cents in their value. The bars the cashier handed out one day this week were stamped \$531.70 and \$123.10.

In buying gold bars the purchaser first tells the cashier at the assay office how much he wishes. The cashier comes as near this amount as he can with the bars on hand, and then the purchaser goes next door to the Sub-Treasury, where he deposits his legal tender, gold certificates, greenbacks or gold coin, for the amount designated by the assay office cashier as the nearest to the desired amount, receiving therefor a certificate which, upon presentation at the assay office, insures the delivery of the bars. But before they may be taken away the recipient must sign for them in the register which lies open beneath the bars of the wide arched window.—New York Evening Post.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

WANTED:—Confederate bonds and Certificates of indebtedness. W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—2½ Lira, 1 Quattrino, and 1 Scudo (gold) of Plus IX. J. M. Potischke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies. What have you for sale or exchange? Wm. Poillon, 425 West End Ave. New York, N. Y.

THE WILSON SALE.

Number of catalogues distributed, 890.
American, 500 Foreign 390.
American bidders; 312. Foreign bidders, 65.

Priced catalogues sold 112.
Number remaining 18. GET ABOARD.
Total Amount realized, \$1,755.23.
Commission saved bidders. \$175.00.

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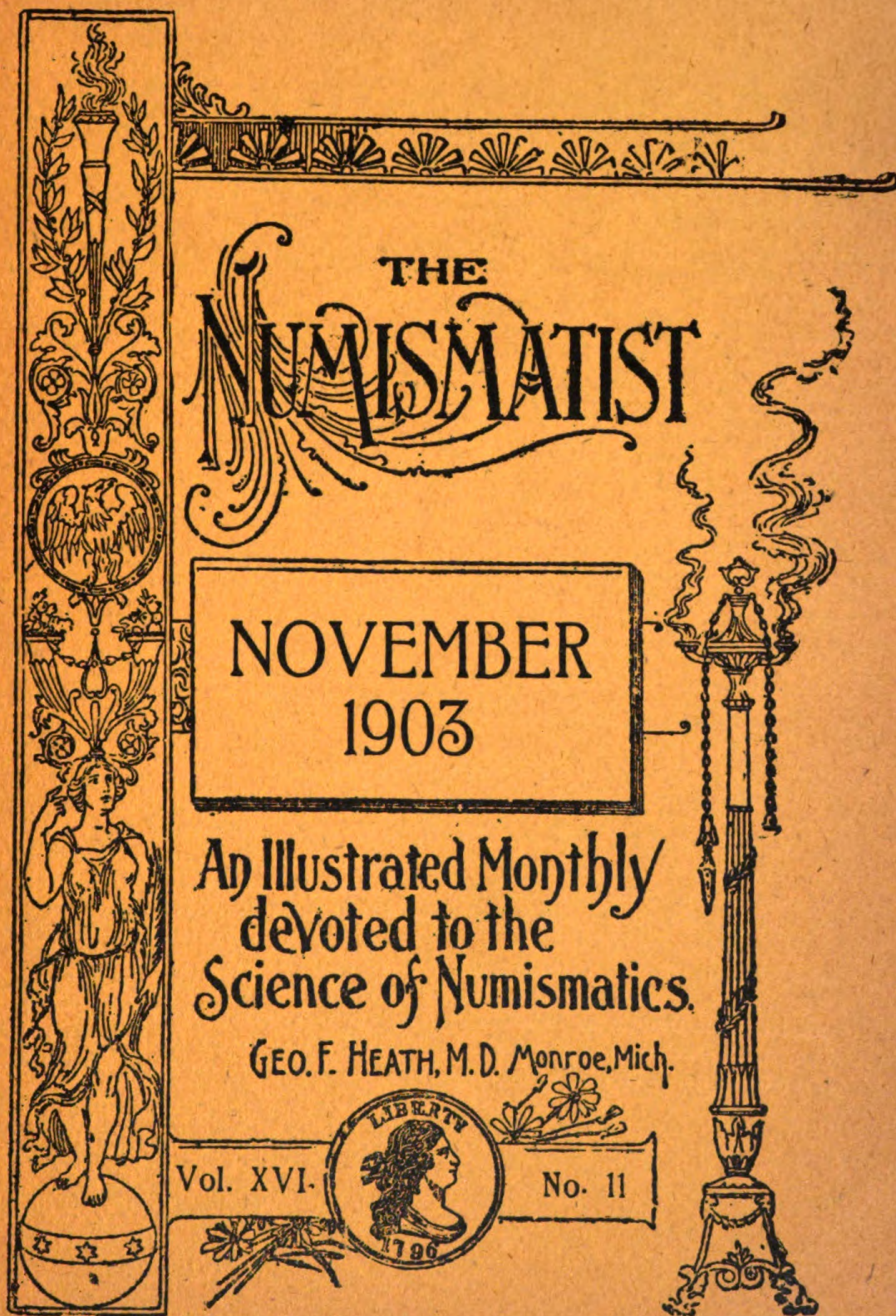
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CONTENTS.

The Money that has Disappeared. Farran Zerbe.....	357-363
The Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	364-368
Unusual Numismatic Specimens. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)..	
Two President McKinley Mortuary Cards.....	369-370
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	371-373
American Numismatic Association.....	374
Communications	375-376
Wanted, To Exchange or For Sale.....	376-378
Advertisements.....	379-388

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVI.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 1903.

NO 12.

The Money That Has Disappeared.

BY FARRAN ZERBE.

That currency of the United States representing a large amount has unaccountably disappeared has long ago been an acknowledged fact by those in position to know or have considered the subject; but that it represents a sum what study, research and investigation demonstrates is almost incredible.

A computation after a thorough investigation prompts the astounding estimate that \$700,000,000 in the coin and paper money issued by the United States has practically disappeared and \$800,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the currency, other than government, that is lost to commercial life. This total sum of \$1,000,000,000 is missing; it has been issued, it is not in circulation, it has not been redeemed, it is not in the treasury neither is it in the vaults of financial institutions; a portion, infinitesimal when compared to the aggregate may be located, but allowing for this, the sum total in round numbers can be mentioned in ten figures. Where is it? To answer this question is as difficult as the volume is astonishing. These statements are not ones of guess work, they are the deduction of conclusions after recourse to the best obtainable records; including those of the Treasury department, a careful study and investigation of conditions as they have and do exist and making the most liberal allowances for that converted to other forms and purposes.

Jacob R. Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois for almost forty years assayers of the United States mint at Philadelphia and recognized authorities on monetary subjects, published several volumes on the coinage of the United States. Mr. Dubois instituted the government coin collection in 1838 and was its curator until his death in 1881. From one of the works published in 1850 is quoted, "A coin once set in circulation retains its place and use longer than any other part of the machinery of life and is extremely slow in going out of fashion." In accepting this to be true in that day, we can have no better authority; that conditions have changed and no part of this statement is attributable to the life of our coinage to-day is best authenticated by Director of the mint, George E. Roberts, who in a recent letter said, "The supposition is that there are no coins in circulation that were coined twenty

years ago." Observation confirms this statement and if anything makes it more than a supposition it is the exception to find in the channels of trade to-day, coins bearing dates of more than two decades ago.

It is only necessary for a denomination to be discontinued, for its coinage to rapidly disappear, the last denomination of coins to be discontinued by this government were the \$1 and \$3 gold pieces and the 3 cent nickel, the last minted bear date of 1889 and it is all of ten years since they ceased to be found in general circulation; when a new design is brought out the old type gradually finds oblivion, where are the millions of dimes, quarters and halves with liberty seated, as she graced these coins for more than fifty years previous to the introduction of the present type in 1892? Some are yet found, but how many? It is supposed by many that when a denomination is discontinued or the design changed the coins are "called in," the government has never recalled a single coin, the nearest approach to it was in the Trade dollar, for which a redemption date, at par, was set, after which they would be worth but bullion. That the arts absorb quantities of our gold and silver coin and that large quantities, that through abrasion become uncurrent, are returned to the mints for recoinage are potent facts which are liberally considered in these conclusions.

The treasury department acknowledges that it is unfortunate that no definite records have been kept of the dates and denominations of the coins that have been remelted, such records have been kept the past few years but they afford no basis on which to estimate the past. The stock of gold and silver coin in the country is and has been problemical, nothing is left undone by the department to make records accurate but at different times it has been found necessary to make deductions and revisions, large amounts cannot be located and have in no way been accounted for, notwithstanding the actual exports of coin and whatever part of it may be returned to this country are recorded and very searching inquiries made as to the amount used in the arts which is annually deducted. The present amount deducted for gold and silver coin consumed in the arts is \$3,609,000, \$100,000 of which is for silver; with silver bullion purchasable 50 per cent cheaper than coin, it seems improbable that the amount converted by the arts should be any considerable sum.

The financial stringency of 1873, the days referred to as the demonetization period, caused as perfect and complete investigation to be made regarding the currency of the country as could be employed and the result was that old records were useless, so far as indicating the actual gold and silver in the country, the investigation demonstrated it far less. With the exception of one year, 1816, silver has been regularly coined from its first issue in 1794: gold has poured forth with but few annual interruptions, since the first half-eagle dropped from the die in 1795, from the records of the amount coined, was deducted, with liberal estimates, all that had been exported, remelted and converted and the balance was a sum far greater than could in any way be accounted for, it could not be found. The investigation produced figures which

have since been used and records of the stock of the metal currency of the country, with any degree of accuracy, is only from that date.

Silver coined 1794 to 1873.....	\$143,434,000
Gold coined 1795 to 1873.....	\$795,000,000

Total gold and silver coinage to 1873	\$938,464,000
---------------------------------------	---------------

The 1873 estimate of currency of the country, including gold \$135,000,000, silver \$6,150,000 a total metallic currency, exclusive of minor coins, of \$141,150,000, deducting this from the total coinage left \$797,314,000 to be accounted for, indicating recoinage, arts and exportation had absorbed over 80 per cent there were no records to verify it, they had been kept but totaled no comparable amount, neither have the careful records that have since been kept, indicated any such percentage by all conversions probable, that the money was not in the country was beyond doubt. How much had disappeared cannot be computed unless later records are accepted as a basis of estimate.

Treasury department circular No. 113 states: "The basis for the estimate of the amount of gold coin in the United States was established in 1873, when the amount in the vaults of national banks and in the treasury was ascertained from reports to be \$98,389,864. To this was added \$20,000,000 as an estimate of the amount of gold in use on the Pacific Coast, and \$10,000,000 as the amount held by all other banks and the people. The amount thus ascertained was \$128,389,864, to which have been added from year to year the new coinage as reported by the Director of the Mint, and the imports as shown by the custom-house reports, and from which have been deducted the exports and the amounts consumed in the arts. It will be seen that more than one-half of the gold coins struck at the mints of the United States have disappeared from circulation."

Those who remember the relation of gold to the country in "the days of '73" will agree that the estimate of \$30,000,000 being in circulation and held by private banks was a decidedly liberal one; however, the estimate was later raised to \$135,000,000 which has since been the basis of computation.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Feb. 9, 1889, says, in commenting on treasury reports of the gold in circulation, "In past years we have insisted there must be an error in the item (gold coin), because the most industrious inquiry failed to bring to light a very considerable portion of it. At present there are at least \$275,000,000 of the total that cannot be accounted for." The Director of the Mint in his next report on "The Gold and Silver in the United States", takes cognizance of this statement, which he reprinted and endeavored to verify the treasury reports by saying the Chronicle had not considered late revised estimates, however figures were not changed in later reports and the Chronicle substantiated its statements in a later article of facts and figures.

United States Senator George G. Vest in an address delivered in 1895

in which he analyzed the treasury figures for 1893, stated "\$250,000,000 in gold coin and \$20,000,000 in silver coin had been lost since 1873, of which Treasury officials took no account." This being within twenty years during which the best efforts were made for accuracy.

A good illustration of the disappearance of coin is to be found in the treasury reports on the Trade dollar:

Total issued 1873 to 1883.....	\$35,965.924
Exported less imports.....	\$27,072,842
Remained in this country	\$ 8,893,082

Under the act of 1887 there were redeemed \$8,608.495, leaving \$284,587 outstanding in this country. For six months previous to Aug. 8, 1887 it was widely advertised that until that date this coin would be redeemed for one dollar after which date they would only be worth their value as silver bullion, twenty-seven millions of the thirty-six that had been issued were not and have not since been presented, while this coin is the only one we ever made specifically for foreign trade and was largely exported, records show that almost \$300,000 of those that remained in this country were left for a depreciated value, if ever again to reach the Treasury.

The Director of the Mint in his report for 1888 says, "no silver dollars coined before 1873 are included in the estimate, "stock of coin in the country) yet 7,000,000 of these coined have never been returned to the treasury.

The production of minor coins is only part of the coinage of which a statement is published showing amounts coined, remelted and outstanding; from the late report is selected the following minor coins which includes all whose denomination or type have been discontinued and none of which are in circulation.

	Coined.	Outstanding.
Copper Cent, discontinued 1857	\$1,562,887.44	\$1,183,346.93
Copper half-cent " 1857	39,926.11	39,926.11
Nickel cent " 1864	2,007,720.00	1,210,551.39
Bronze two-cent " 1873	912,020.00	574,348.28
Nickel three-cent " 1889	905,768.52	627,922.16
Totals	\$5,428,322.07	\$3,636,094.87

All of these coins have ceased to circulate and reference to several reports, shows that but few have been redeemed in recent years. These figures on the discontinued minor coinage show that over 66 per cent of the total amount coined representing over three and a half million dollars have disappeared. No comparable percentage to this is attributable to coins of large denominations but it may form a basis on which 50 per cent may be used as applicable to the silver three-cent and half-dime, the total coinage of which

was, three-cent 1851 to 1873 \$1,282,087.20, half-dime 1794 to 1873 \$4,880,219.40, total \$6,162,306.60, disappearance estimated at 50 per cent, \$3,081,153.30. This percentage is only used to be conservative, as it is an estimate, the minuteness of the half-dime and trime caused "everybody to be losing them" and the percentage of loss, it is reasonable to suppose was even greater than that of the larger discontinued types, which treasury figures prove to be over 66 per cent.

It is unusual to find a cent in circulation dated before 1880, treasury records demonstrate about 97 per cent of them disappear as follows:

One cent bronze, value of all coined 1863 to 1879	\$2,090,042.50
Value of all redeemed of any date to 1902	160,249.35

Apparently missing	\$1,929,793.15
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It seems unreasonable that 73 per cent of the nickels go the unknown path yet it appears true, seldom is one found in change except the present type, first coined in 1883:

Five cent nickel, value of all coined 1866 to 1882	\$6,349,119.00
Value of all redeemed to any date to 1902	1,699,739.60

Apparently missing	\$4,649,379.40
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The present type of "nickel" when first issued without the word "cents," before the omission was discovered, a dangerous one, over 2,000,000 had been coined in Feb. 1883, few if any of these have been returned to the treasury, they are not in circulation and contribute \$100,000 to the missing.

Twenty cent pieces of which \$270,000 were made 1875 to 1878, have been non est these many years and the number accounted for is small, over \$200,000 in these pieces is yet at issue.

The commemorative and souvenir coins contribute \$2,560,000 more whose whereabouts are questionable, over two and a half million is represented in Columbian half dollars; one and three quarter millions of which passed to circulation, the balance having been purchased as souvenirs, not many are found in circulation, \$10,000 is represented in Columbian quarters and \$50,000 in Lafayette dollars none of which have ever circulated, the late issue of Louisiana gold dollars to the value of \$250,000, will contribute that much more to the retired issues of money.

\$1 and \$3 gold pieces have long ago ceased to circulate, though they were coined until 1889 and have become so scarce that all dates now command a premium. Over nineteen and a half million gold dollars were issued and almost nineteen million of these are yet to be returned to the treasury, the disappearance of this coin is more easily explained than that of any other, their size made them adaptable for jewelry purposes and millions were contributed to the bangle fad, during the years previous to the prohibition of coin mutilation. \$1,619,000 was made in three dollar gold pieces and almost

a million and a half is represented in the outstanding.

This reference to that part of the disappeared coinage of which actual figures are obtainable and others which are non-circulating and the approximate unredeemed portions of which, are known, indicates what cannot be considered excessive in estimating the unaccounted for in the great volume, regarding which no actual figures exist. The Treasury's "supposition" that there are no coins in circulation except those coined during the last twenty years, does not enter in this estimate; that the coins in circulation bearing date of more than twenty years ago are inconsiderable must be admitted, but that the entire coinage before 1873, excepting a small portion of the gold, has entirely disappeared as a money medium is beyond a doubt. Considering that portion which in no way could be accounted for by the persistent efforts during and immediately proceeding 1873, and that the coin consumed in the arts previous to that date was a mite in comparison with later years; photography and other precious metal absorbing occupations had not been developed to a degree making a large amount of coin consumption probable. Is it not reasonable to believe, considering the amounts and percentages of certain coinages actually known to have disappeared, that 25 per cent of the gold and silver coined in the eighty years from 1794 to 1873, that was not converted to other form and purposes by voluntary or natural causes is missing and can in no way be accounted for, this percentage makes the annual average loss three-tenths of one per cent, exactly the Trade dollar average and what later figures will show to have been the yearly average unaccounted for in the total coin aggregate. The total gold and silver coinage, exclusive of \$1 and \$3 gold and silver half-dimes and trimes, (which are considered separately), from the first coinage in 1794 to 1873 was \$912,000,000 and at this rate the unaccounted for is \$228,000,000.

The statements of the Financial Chronicle and the claims of Senators Vest and many others that could be referred to, were not beliefs or suppositions, they were based on facts, and while at the time refuted, they were not disproved. To keep within conservative bounds we will accept their figures, which was for the coinage previous to ten years ago and give no consideration to what may have disappeared in the decade since passed.

The government coinage has been reviewed and that which may be considered either as lost, unknown, unaccounted for, disappeared or missing is collectively presented and represents over half of the billion:

Minor coins, discontinued types.....	\$3,636,000
Silver 3 and 5 cent.....	3,081,000
One cent bronze.....	1,929,000
Five cent nickel.....	4,649,000
" " " without "cents".....	100,000
Trade dollars, not exported.....	300,000
Twenty cents.....	200,000
Gold and silver coins before 1873.....	228,000,000

Three dollar gold.....	1,500,000
One dollar gold.....	19,000,000
Commemorative and souvenir issues.....	2,560,000
Gold since 1873.....	275,000,000
Silver since 1873.....	20,000,000

Total unaccounted for \$559,955,000

The total coinage of the country from the first in 1793 to 1902 was 1486 millions and the approximate 560 millions unaccounted for makes the coin disappearance over 33 per cent. in these 110 years and this unaccounted for amount only represents an average of three-tenths of one per cent per annum, it is not the percentage of loss but the sum total that is remarkable.

To the disappeared metal currency of the country must be added the private issues of gold coins produced in Georgia, the Carolinas, California, Colorado, Utah and Oregon, some of which were very limited others very considerable. The emissions of gold coins by individuals in the southern states mentioned, preceded the establishment of mints in 1838 at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., both of which were continuously operated until discontinued in 1861. For five years, 1849 to 1854, the only noteworthy currency of the Pacific coast was the private issues of gold, in the later year the mint at San Francisco was established. The California gold coinage was of large proportions and of various denominations from 25 cents to \$50. How much is represented in this gold coinage there are no records to verify but \$10,000,000 will not cover all that is dead to commercial life.

This reference to the money of the country would not be complete without including the "Necessity Money," none of which was legal but all was current in its day. The panic of 1837 caused millions of copper pieces in imitation of the copper cent to be made and circulated, they are known as Hard Time Tokens and Jackson cents. The scarcity of small change that existed during the first two years of the Civil war found no government relief until the issue of small paper currency; merchants and individuals issued copper pieces the size of a cent, they were issued by the hundred million, there being about five thousand varieties and are known as War Tokens and Store Cards, they supplied a want and were readily accepted in change and trade as "cents," and never redeemed by their issuers. It is change stringency led to the placing of postage stamps in metal frames, under mica—Encased Postage Stamps—all denominations of stamps then issued 1 to 90 cents were thus utilized and served a purpose as currency, not to any great amount but worthy of mention among the money that has disappeared.

Concluded in next issue.

Ancient coins are shares of joint stock in corporations of the past that have bursted generally ruining the investors. John McGovern.

THE TOKENS AND MEDALS.

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

III. LOUIS LAURIN.

Mr. Louis Laurin was born Sept. 24, 1865, near Gatineau Point, Quebec. He started collecting coins in the year 1890, and in 1892 he opened a general store at the above locality. In 1899 his place was destroyed by fire and his entire collection, consisting of Canadian coins and tokens and valued at about three thousand dollars, was lost in the conflagration.

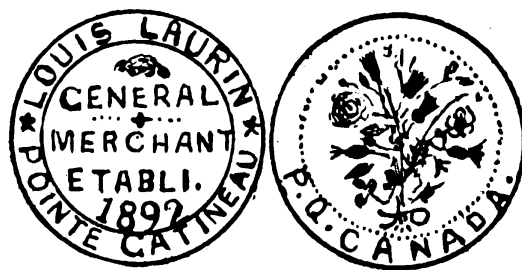
In the following year Mr. Laurin started another collection, and is still actively engaged in the pursuit. He is the owner and proprietor of the Balmoral Hotel at Gatineau Point, this building replacing his former store.

The token by which Mr. Laurin is most generally known is the one pictured as Breton, number 630.

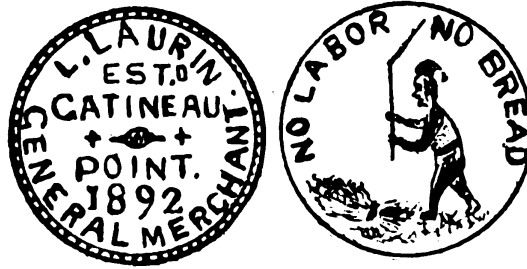


The issue consisted of 280 in brass and 20 in nickel. The latter are very scarce.

Mr. Laurin also had three varieties of tokens struck by Thomas Church, whose history we gave in the previous number. They are as follows:



Bouquet type, brass, 26 struck. Ditto, copper, unique, struck over a United States cent.



No Labor, etc., copper, 26 struck.

IV. JEREMIAH GIBBS.

Mr. Gibbs, the Second Vice President of the American Numismatic Association was born December 20, 1873, and has always been a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, where he is engaged in business.



Messrs. Barnard and Broughton, representing the Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works struck the token here illustrated for Mr. Gibbs in September last. The issue consisted as follows and the die was destroyed:

205 in copper.

2 in brass.

2 in aluminium.

1 in nickel.

1 in German silver.

1 in silver, over a "Godless" florin of 1849

V. THE METAL STAMPING COMPANY.

This concern, whose headquarters are at 11 West Niagara street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was organized five years ago, the principal proprietor being Mr. R. C. Eldridge.



About three thousand of the above metallic cards were issued by them a few years ago. They are struck in aluminium only, and the dies, which are still in existence, were made by Mr. A. P. Stebier, of Buffalo, N. Y.

VI. E. W. BARTON.

Mr. Edward Warren Barton was born in Boston, Mass., in 1846. His parents came to Canada in the same year and he took the oath of allegiance in 1869. Mr. Barton started collecting coins as a boy and many of his choicest and rarest Canadian pieces can be traced back for forty years. His collection today numbers over six thousand pieces embracing all countries and periods. During Mr. Barton's five years of service as an Alderman of the city of Toronto his time was so taken up that he could pay but little attention to his favorite pursuit, but upon his retirement in 1888, he took it up again and is still one of Canada's most active collectors.



Mr. Barton had one hundred of the above struck, divided as follows:

In nickel 75

In brass 20

In copper 5

VII. W. R. MARTIN.

This gentleman was born in Birmingham, England about thirty years ago. He joined the American Numismatic Association in 1902, and the year previously he had 25 of the following cards struck in nickel. Owing to the limited issue they are now difficult to obtain.



Genuine British Copper Half-Pennies 1815.

J. GIBBS.

Copper is said to have been one of the first metals employed by man, both in war and in the peaceful arts.

Its use by the ancient nations is well known through the weapons and other objects which have been collected by the archaeologists. In 1250 a copper mine was worked near Keswick in Cumberland, and Edward III. granted an indenture to John Ballanter and others for working all mines "of gold, silver and copper." Acts of parliament were passed in the reign of Henry VIII to prevent the exportation of brass and copper, lest there should not be enough metal left in the kingdom fit for making guns and other engines of war and for household utensils. In 1700 John Costor introduced a hydraulic engine into Cornwall by which he succeeded in draining the mines, and he taught the people a better way of assaying and dressing the ore, the yield of the mines increased until 1860. Since then Britain has sent abroad for the bulk of the copper required. Early in the past century many tokens were issued by the copper companies and in most cases they are of good weight and quality.



Perhaps the best reason for including these coins (Breton 886) among the Canadian series is that obverses of all three varieties are to be found on the Hosterman & Etter or the John Alex Barry half-pennies. They all have

plain edges with beaded borders and upset reverses. The obverse bears the bust of George III. facing right. The words Half-penny Tokens and date 1815 below.

On the reverse Britannia is nearly surrounded by the legend: GENUINE BRITISH COPPER. The main points of difference are in the number of leaves in laurel wreath, shape of bust, size of date, and on the reverse in the number of leaves in olive branch and size of BRITANNIA.

No. Obv. Small bust with six leaves in laurel wreath, medium size and spaced date.

Rev. Four leaves in olive branch one faintly showing. Britannia small.

No. 2. Obv. Seven leaves in laurel wreath, top one points to letter Y. date large and widely spaced. Bust different in shape from No. 1.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 3. Very large bust, 8 leaves in laurel wreath, date very small.

Rev. Nine small leaves in olive branch—figure of Britannia large with water and ship at her feet which the other two varieties lack.



The new Philippine coins are being rapidly returned to this country as souvenirs. Nearly all of our readers have some of them in their possession and we have run across many in the hands of outsiders who seem to appreciate them very highly.

The highest denomination of note issued by the government of the United States is \$10,000 and it goes through exactly the same processes as a \$1 bill, neither more nor less care being taken with it.

Theodore Mommsen, the great historian, who recently passed away at the age of eighty-five years, was the greatest student of Roman history and antiquity of his age and time. One of his works was on the "Coins of the Romans."

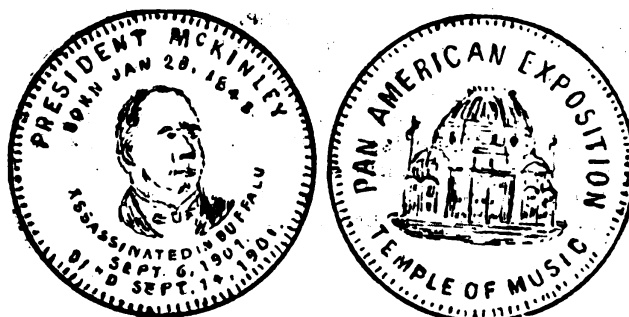
UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

With Such Information as will Render the Subjects Interesting to Collectors

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

LI.

TWO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY MORTUARY CARDS.



Obv. Bust facing the left. Inscription: PRESIDENT MCKINLEY | BORN JAN. 29, 1843, above the bust, and ASSASSINATED IN BUFFALO | SEPT. 6, 1901, below.

Rev. The Temple of Music. Inscription: PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION | SIMPLE OF MUSIC. Aluminum, size 22



Obv. The Temple of Music. Inscription: *WHERE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WAS ASSASSINATED, BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPT. 6, 1901. Beneath the building, TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Rev. The Milburn House. Inscription. *WHERE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DIED, BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPT. 14, 1901. Beneath the house: MILBURN HOUSE. At the right is a hand with the index finger pointing to the room occupied by the suffering President. Copper, size 20.

The writer spent the greater part of the night of September 13th in front of the bulletin boards, and never has it been his experience to hear such general and outspoken desire for punishment to be meted out to the author of this dastardly crime. The following lines from a newspaper seemed to voice the sentiment of the whole world.

TO LEON COLGOSZ, THE ASSASSIN.

"Go thou festering cancer, on the breast of Time, get thee to some barren waste or desert clime, and lap the blistering dew, from poisoned fen and weed, and hear a nation's curses on thy bloody deed. Go where God's love can never, never shine, and bathe thy loathsome carcass, in reptile's slime. Far in some torrid zone upon some cactus bed, stretch thy cursed form, too soft for thy infamous head, and hear the dread summons in hissing whispers tell, how your damned soul is foremost on the road to hell. Let the fierce light from demons fiery eyes throw thy black shadow against the threatening skies, and on hell's crater may you e'en look back, to see the avenging band, swift upon your track. Let apace, upon eternal apace, expand to echo back, the curses of our bleeding land. Thou wretch of this peaceful age; thy name in infamy shall live on history's page, and when you are dead—dead—and your putrid breath, has gone out over your rotten corpse, millions then will shout, and you will be where the fires do not go out."



From Messrs. Sutro & Co., of San Francisco we have received the above gold coin with a request for information concerning it. The coin is a full weight pond or pound, ostensibly of the South African Republic, but as this country was virtually out of existence at the time this piece was issued, Johannesburg and Pretoria having been taken by the British forces in May and June 1900, it must be of the nature of a necessity piece. Our readers will remember, that after their capitals had fallen and their countries annexed to Britain, that the Boers continued in a desultory and unorganized warfare up to the 31st of May, 1902. During these early months of 1902 this piece was struck. At what place, by whose authority, or how many were issued, we do not know. We would be glad for further information.

On October 26th, thieves tried to chisel through the brick walls of Mr. A. C. Gies jewelry store at 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg. They had a hole drilled nearly large enough to admit a man when the attempt was discovered by Mr. Gies. As the proprietor keeps all his valuables in a large safe, it is doubtful if they would have been rewarded for their pains and labor even if they had been successful in entering. The thieves escaped. Mr. Gies is an A. N. A. member and is one of Pittsburg's best known numismatists.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

CAESAREA LIBANUS.

This city was situated at the northwest foot of Mount Lebanon, and was anciently called Arce or Arca. Just when it took the name of Caesarea or became a Roman colony is unknown.

Coins with Greek legends were struck under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, and with Latin inscriptions under Elagabalas and Alexander Severus.



Obv. The head of Severus Alexander to right.

Rev. Astarte standing within a temple, the emperor in the act of placing a crown upon her head. Legend: KAISARIA. The emperor, Severus Alexander was born in this city.

CAESAREA PALESTINA.

This city on the Mediterranean coast about 35 miles north of Joppa and 70 miles northwest of Jerusalem, was built by Herod the Great in B. C. 22 and named in honor of Augustus Caesar. Herod at great expense built a break-water in the harbor, the foundations of which were a hundred and twenty feet beneath the surface of the water, and within whose basin a large fleet could safely remain. He erected magnificent and costly marble palaces and fixed his residence here, thus making it the capital of Judea. This was a very important city during the time of the apostles and Paul often makes mention of

it in The Acts. It was here that he was taken before Felix the governor (Acts XXIV.), and here also it was that Agrippa was smitten by an angel of God (Acts XII, 21) so that he died. Eusebius, the historian, was bishop here in the beginning of the fourth century. The city was the scene of some of Origen's labors (A. D. 185-201, and during the Crusades it was a city of much importance. Ruins now cover its site and desolation its portion.



The reverse of the coin represented above shows Astarte standing on an altar within a temple. In her right hand she holds a human head and in her left a staff upon which she is leaning. On her head is the sacred calathus and a sword hangs from her side. Behind the balustrade of the temple another figure is seen looking up to the goddess.

CAESAREA PANEAS, OR PHILIPPI.

This city stood on the upper Jordan near the south west foot of Mt. Herman. The name Paneas was derived from the grotto of Pan near by. A cave near the city was one of the principle sources of the river Jordan. In Judges (XVII, 7), it is first mentioned as Laish or Leshem, after being conquered by the Danites (verse 29) it was called Dan, but with the heathen writers, as before stated. Philip the Tetrarch, rebuilt and enlarged the city giving it the name of Caesarea Augustus, after the emperor, but to distinguish it from other cities of the name it was called after himself, Caesarea Phillipi. Later, Agrippa II (A. D. 55), named it Neronias after the emperor Nero. The castle here of ancient Phoenician origin, was the largest in the land and is supposed to be identical with Baal Gad of Joshua XI, 17. The charge to Peter was given here by Jesus, (Matthew XVI, 18), and near by is the supposed scene of the transfiguration, (XVII, 1, 2.)



Obv. The head of Augustus to right. AVGVSTVS.

Rev. C. A. (Caesarea Augusta) within a laurel crown.

This is a first bronze of this city and must have been in circulation at the time of Christ's visit to the locality.

CHIOS.

This was the most noted island of the Ionians in the Aegean Sea. It is situated about seven miles from the mainland of Asiatic Turkey, and fifty-three miles west of Smyrnia. The island is thirty-two miles long by from five to eighteen miles in width. It was early known to the ancients and is claimed as the birth place of Homer and his sepulchre is shown here. Ion, the poet. Theopompus, the historian, Theocritus, the sophist, and Prodicus, the philosopher, were all natives of the island. Leonardus was also of Chios. The name is supposed to come from $\chi\iota\omega\varsigma$, snow, but Martial says it received its name from the nymph Chione. The island is mentioned by St. Paul in The Acts, XX, 15.

The wines, mastic, figs, marbles and other products of Chios have been the themes of writers of all ages. Its present name is Scio, and at the present time contains a population of about 70 000.

The earliest coins of Chios go back to the sixth century B. C. and consisted of electrum staters after the Milesian standard. The sphinx on the obverse of the coins notes its taste for enigmatical studies and is symbolical of the cultus of Dionysos. The reverses of the earlier issues show quadripartite incuse squares.



Under Rome, or from B. C. 84, Chios retained its right of coinage. During this time, and under the archonship of Quintus Valerius Primus, the larger of the above bronze coins was issued. The value is three asses, or six cents. The smaller coin contains the inscription, "Chios Aeschines" on the reverse with the usual amphora or water bottle. This is a farthing or half cent, equal to two mites.

American Numismatic Association.

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NEW MEMBERS.

558 A. Wentworth; 559 D. A. Woods; 561 Chas. S. Schlada
 562 E. L. Stanley; 563 S. B. Alexander; 564 Geo. Peabody Rupp
 565 H. W. Savage; 566 Moses Hale Douglass; 567 A. C. McDonald; 568 Chas.
 Cone; 569 Geo. L. Fancher; 570 Dr. S. Oettinger.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to January 1st, they will be declared elected:

Mert A. Wilbur, 2523 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vouchers: G. C. Adams and A. R. Frey.

Edward W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas.

Vouchers: L. H. Low and Dr. Heath.

C. C. Miller, Merchants Hotel, Winona, Minn.

Vouchers: H. S. Williams and the Secretary.

Dr. Binden has returned to his home in Washington, and H. G. Brown has taken up his residence in Portland, Oregon. Brother Buck made the Secretary a pleasant visit lately and reported that he and Mr. Zeigler would be on hand at the St. Louis convention. We have received also several communications from the members, all favoring the convention at St. Louis next year. Now as to the date? The Philatelic Societies want us to hold ours at the same time they hold their reunions, the third week in August. What say our members? We want to hear from more of you in regards to this matter. We shall have more to say next month. In the meantime let us have your ideas as to the desirability of having an exhibition of coins. Also, who will promise to contribute papers for the occasion if that feature should be carried out as at former conventions.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

MONROE, MICH., Nov. 27th.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 15, 1903.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

DEAR SIR: I thought perhaps that the readers of THE NUMISMATIST might be interested in some of the "Bargain (?) Pieces" that have been offered me since the announcement through the Press that I had purchased the 1804 (Dexter) dollar of Mr. R. G. Parvin of Denver. An offer of an 1804 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent U. S. for \$1,000 was the first alluring offer, then a U. S. cent 1802 for \$100, and last but not least comes an offer from "Leeds Mass" of a 1799 silver dollar for \$3,000. Being 5 years older the writer naturally considered it worth more than the 1804. Already having the above offered specimens I thought I would give the readers of THE NUMISMATIST a chance.

Respectfully yours,

H. G. BROWN,
5th and Alder Sts.

In re 1863 Cent with "L."

Nov. 8, 1903.

Ed. Numismatist, Monroe, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR: Please find space in December No. for a notice of my discovery of the little capital "L" on a nickel cent of 1863. It is usually credited with making its first appearance on the 1864 bronze cent and is spoken of as "L on ribbon," etc.

This little L is extremely small, but is intentionally there to record Longacre's artistic design of workmanship. It can be found by using a magnifying glass and looking under the middle of the last feather of the helmet and next to the hair. Also that a line drawn from "A" in States to "C" in America cuts through this letter "L." I cannot learn of any other example but this one of mine and it is a proof. It came from our old friend, Wm. P. Brown, among a lot of proofs.

Very truly yours,
WM. E. HIDDEN,

DENVER, November 13—Two thousand dollars is the price received by Rollin G. Parvin, secretary and treasurer of the Union Deposit and Trust Company, for a silver dollar made in 1804. The man who paid this sum was H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore. The money was received and immediately upon its receipt Mr. Parvin shipped the coin via Wells Fargo express.

The silver dollar made in 1804 is the gem of the United States coinage,

and the price paid yesterday is the highest ever paid for an American coin. The story leading up to the sale is interesting. For some years past there has not been a mail that has not brought to Mr. Parvin inquiry in regard to the coin, and each contained a query as to what price would buy it. Mr. Parvin would usually write down the first figure which came into his mind, because he did not wish to part with the coin. When he answered Mr. Brown's letter he placed the figure at \$2,000 and forgot all about the matter. No sooner had the letter been received than telegrams began to pour into the office of Mr. Parvin from Mr. Brown. The Denver man disliked to part with it, but in order to keep his word he sent the dollar to-day in receipt of the order for \$2,000.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

This department is open to any of our readers. FOR SALE notices a moderate fee of one cent a word is charged, otherwise it is gratis and all are invited to make the best possible use of it.

WANTED—To buy, sell, or exchange, Hard, Time Tokens. Address, I. Excell, 4727 Champlain Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies. What have you for sale or exchange? Wm. Poillon, 425 West End Ave. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Coins over 600 varieties to select from. Send stamp for lists. C. E. Crittenden, Middleville, Mich.

FOR SALE—An extra fine coin cabinet in black walnut with panels and veneering—30 drawers lined, door with lock. B. F. Thompson, 1135 Twelfth St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Absolutely uncirculated 1839 "Silly" head. Will pay good price. G. C. Adams, Bedford Park, New York.

WANTED—Proof sets. Gold, perfect and complete, 1900, 1901, 1902. All letters answered. L. D. Vail, Bushnell, Ia. Box 424.

FOR SALE—Dollars, 1794 and 1839. Cent, 1804. Write me for details, Geo. W. Rice, No. 181 East Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED:—2½ Lira, 1 Quattrino, and 1 Scudo (gold) of Pius IX. J. M. Potischke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will trade even for those I lack. Will sell for 35 cents each postpaid, or three varieties for \$1.00 Ben. G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—50 cents, 5 bust of Washington, fractional currency, for a 25 cents, 5 bust Jefferson. Arthur C. Hall, 64 Main St., Waterville, Maine.

TO EXCHANGE:—Many fine Colonial and Continental bills for others. Priced and unpriced catalogues auction coin sales; Woodward's, Frossard's, Low and Chapman's. A. P. Wylie, Triumph, Ill.

WANTED: \$50.00 California gold piece, either octagonal or round or both. Will give good price for fine copies. C. W. Cowell, 527 Santa Fe Ave. Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—6 or 8, 1877 U. S. Cents, if you have more, let me know condition, and price for the lot, and by return mail I will reply. Geo. C. Arnold 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence R. I.

FOR SALE—A coin cabinet in extra fine condition, quartered oak in light finish, panels on sides, 9 drawers with glass fronts except one, no door, lock or castors. Price \$12.00, B. F. Thompson, 1135 12th St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Post Free: Ten ounces of beautiful ore from Colorado Mines, for fifty old U. S. or foreign coins; any kind, but must be in good condition and post paid by sender. Jules Oswald, Box 62, Pueblo, Colo.

WANTED—U. S. Cents of 1877. Will pay cash for any amount of same or give more than double value in other desirable coins. Any correspondence will be promptly answered. Henry Hammelman, 33 Wadsworth St. Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Small U. S. gold of all kinds, have to exchange good U. S. copper cents, colonials, and fine and rare old U. S. postage stamps. I also desire old engravings. Dr. C. H. Morris, 133 State St., New London, Conn.

FOR SALE—Dollar of 1836, plain edge. Gobrecht on brass, condition better than uncirculated, some proof showing. Dollar of 1798, thirteen stars, reverse heraldic eagle, condition very good. What am I offered? David H. Hyman, 313 East 57th St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Numbers as per Breton's, 521 Banque du Peuple, without dot 527, 1845, 562 silver, 563 brass, 564, 567, 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 681, 690, 698, 706, 712 867, scarce varieties; 872, 899, scarce variety; 954, 956, 962, 1812, 988, 973, 980, 987, brass; 997 scarce varieties; 999, 1000, 1001, 1008, 1012, scarce varieties. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. O. Canada.

FOR SALE—Scott's Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 2, 6 8 9, 11, 12, complete, unbound. Vol. 3, 4, 5 complete, bound; 10 numbers of volume 1, 11 numbers of volume 10, and 9 numbers of volume 13. Also many unused Columbian envelopes, all denominations. Make cash offer. U. C. Phillips, 803 Franklin St. Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—The following Canadian coins: Breton's numbers, 676, 684 brass, 682 brass, 697 brass, 695 brass, 696, 697 brass, 698, 706, 709 brass, 898 brass, 968, 1007 large head. S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—Several varieties of Communion Tokens of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for Tokens of Ontario or Quebec not in my collection, or will sell cheap. H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S. Canada.

TO EXCHANGE—Breton's Catalogue of Canadian Coins and Tokens in perfect condition, for U. S. half-cents dated from 1825 to 1857, fine to uncirculated. How many offered? Wm. Jeffs, 14 Baden St., Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED—To purchase or exchange, old bank bills; paper money of Mexico, Central America, Ecuador, Bolivia, Russian, Balkan and Eastern countries. Dr. Manoel Ramos, Pilar de Alagoas, Brazil, So. America.

TO EXCHANGE—1794 silver dollar, cost \$110.00 for a 1799 copper cent of equal value. F. H. Stewart, 32 Fountain St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—To Buy or Exchange, R. A. Chapter Mark Pennies; send list to Frank R. Ebright, Room 501, Marion Building, Seattle, Wash

TO EXCHANGE—Half cents and Copper and Nickel cents, for English coins. Send for lists of former. P. E. JACOBS, 434 Hawthorne St., Yonkers, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—R. A. M. Chapter Marks of Bloomington, Chapter, No. 26, chartered Oct. 2, 1856. Copper, size 20. 1794 silver dollar to exchange. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Illinois.

TO EXCHANGE—Low's Coin Catalogues (priced), for 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 for best offer of U. S. cents in good condition or Fractional Currency, new and crisp of any issue. Chas. E. Marks, 206 Genesee St Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—Being much interested in Canadian rare varieties, I will be pleased to buy any specimen not in my collection, or to receive any news or rubbing of the same. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques Quebec, Canada. All letters answered.

WANTED—For cash, quarter and dollar of 1866 no motto, 1824 over 1822, 1826 over 1825. Half cents 1796, 1803 over 1802. Gold dollars 1872, 1880. Half eagles 1797, 1819, and 1820. Eagle 1798. H. O. Mann, Room 228, Coronado Building, Denver, Col.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—Scott's catalogues, last editions, 17th and 27th, one of each bound; several unbound. Fine and rare Canadian coins; Hard Time Tokens; rare American coins and foreign coins. E. Hallenbeck, 126 1/2 No. Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Rare Greek, Roman, Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scotch and Irish gold and silver coins; also rare old Prints, Silver plate Carved Ivories and Works of Art. Dr. J. T. T. Reed, Safe Deposit Company, Chancery Lane, London, England.

WANTED—To exchange, Breton's Nos. 559 and 665 both rare; 676, 684, 734, 751, 754, 766, 778, and 988, for Canadian Coins and Tokens of equal value. I want particularly B. No. 968, 970, 974, and set of Hudson Bays. Address J. E. Carswell, 66 Oak St., Galt, Canada.

WANTED:—Several fine or uncirculated specimens of the \$5 "Georgia Gold" 128 G: 22 carats, with serrated border of "C. Bechtler, at Rutherford, (star)." Also \$5 "North Carolina Gold (star), 20 carats, 150 G." of "C. Bechtler, Assayer, (star)." Also "Carolina Gold, 67 G. 21 carats," of "Bechtler Rutherford, 750." Also the "C. Bechtler, 28 G." "ONE N. Carolina Gold Dollar," with plain border. Any of the Templeton Reid \$2.50, \$5, or \$10 of Georgia Gold. Have a very fine dated "C. Bechtler" \$5 of "August 1. 1834," to exchange for "Bechtlers" not in my collection. Sent rubbings with lowest cash price to W. E. Hidden, 25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.

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